FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

24 APRIL 1985

Sudan

Commenting on the new government, the clandestine Sudanese People's Liberation Army radio said "little" has changed but while they accept Daf'allah as a "new respected and patriotic citizen," they do not accept the idea that he is under "orders of the military." In another development, Libya and Sudan signed a bilateral agreement restoring relations, Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland radio stated.

Lebanon

Phalangist Lebanese Forces completed their withdrawal from Sidon despite Palestinian attempts to "obstruct" them, according to a Lebanese Forces statement carried by Voice of Lebanon radio. As for Israeli forces, Beirut radio said IDF troop withdrawals began in both the Jazzin and Masgharah areas on 24 April.

Syria

President Hafiz al-Asad reaffirmed Syria's "principled stand" on the question of peace in the region during his 23 April talks with visiting U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy, Damascus television reported. Meanwhile, Syria's *AL-THAWRAH* lambasted U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz' recent statement calling on Arab regimes to negotiate directly with Israel, asserting that this is an attempt to push the Arabs toward "treason and capitulation" and warning that the United States will not be able to protect its "agent" regimes, according to Damascus radio.

Jordan

King Husayn received Omani Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id who began a 5-day official visit on 23 April, Amman radio reported.

The two leaders held talks on the Palestine question, the Iran-Iraq war, and bilateral relations, according to a Royal Court spokesman cited by the radio.

Iran

The Hezbollahis were "quite right" to demonstrate against those wearing "strange clothes" that reflect Western cultural domination but there should be no further demonstrations of this type because the government will henceforth take action against those guilty of "immorality" and "indecency," President 'Ali Khamene'i stated in an interview broadcast by Tehran radio.

While acknowledging that the Hezbollahis have committed "certain excesses," Khamene'i blamed such deeds on "hostile minigroups" which have infiltrated the Hezbollah.

Pakistan-DRA

Pakistan rejected the DRA's accusation that a Pakistani aircraft violated Afghan airspace 17 April, Karachi radio reported.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

CONTENTS

Middle East & Africa

Vol V No 079 *24 April 1985*

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

Further on UKTUBAR Interview With 'Arafat *[21 Apr]* ..... A 1
Khalid al-Hasan Interviewed on Palestinians in Lebanon *[Paris Radio Monte Carlo]* ..... A 2
Al-Wazir Praises Palestinian Naval Operation *[Baghdad Voice of PLO]* ..... A 3
Voice of PLO Details Joint Forces' Attacks ..... A 3
Iraq, Jordan Agree to Arab League Meeting *[INA]* ..... A 3

ARABIAN PENINSULA

BAHRAIN

Saudi Petroleum Minister Arrives in Manama ..... C 1
Received by Prime Minister ..... C 1
Commentary Views Shultz' Call for Talks With Israel ..... C 1

KUWAIT

Amir Receives Cable From Al-Asad on Lebanon ..... C 1
Envoy to U.S. Views Gulf Security, U.S. Policy *[WAKH]* ..... C 1
AL-SIYASAH Chief Editor Shot by Unknown Persons ..... C 2
AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM Views U.S. Call on Moderate Arabs ..... C 2

QATAR

Amir Issues Decree Approving 1985-86 Budget *[WAKH]* ..... C 2

SAUDI ARABIA

Panamanian Ship Hits 'Explosive Device' in Red Sea *[Athens Domestic]* ..... C 3

UAE

Deputy Premier Meets Syrian Council Speaker *[WAKH]* ..... C 3
Nomination of PRC Ambassador 'Welcomed' *[Dubayy KHALEEJ TIMES 23 Apr]* ..... C 3
Commentaries Criticize Shultz' Call for Talks *[WAKH]* ..... C 3
Briefs: Free Zone Decree Issued ..... C 4
Economic Figures Released

PDRY

YAR Official Arrives for Yemeni Council Meetings ..... C 4

EGYPT

Mubarak Discusses Economic, Security, Foreign Issues ..... D 1
Mubarak Joins in Sinai Anniversary Activities ..... D 1
Prime Minister 'Ali Addresses Statement to People ..... D 1
'Ali, Ministers Discuss Joint Projects With Jordan ..... D 1
'Abd al-Majid Receives PRC Muslim Delegation ..... D 2
Chief of Staff Comments on Visit to Jordan ..... D 2
Romanian Deputy Defense Minister Departs Cairo ..... D 2

MAYU Views Possibility of Mubarak-Peres Meeting *[22 Apr]* ..... D 2
AL-JUMHURIYAH Criticizes U.S. Mideast Policies ..... D 3
Commentary Views Israel's Participation in U.S. SDI *[AL-AKHBAR 16 Apr]* ..... D 3

IRAQ

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iran ..... E 1
3 Iranian Aircraft Downed ..... E 1
Communique No 1,813 ..... E 1
'Large Maritime Target' Hit ..... E 1
AL-THAWRAH Says 'Destructive Blows' Ready for Iran ..... E 1

JORDAN

Reportage on Visit by Oman's Sultan Qabus ..... F 1
Sultan Qabus, Delegation Arrive ..... F 1
Begins Talks With Husayn ..... F 1
PLO Included in Summit *[Damascus]* ..... F 1
Briefs: 11 Ambassadors Transferred ..... F 1
Ambassadors Present Credentials

LEBANON

President al-Jumayyil Meets With U.S. Envoy ..... G 1
AL-HAWADITH: Amal's Birri on Uprising, Resistance *[19 Apr]* ..... G 1
Lebanese Forces Committee Statement on Withdrawal *[Voice of Lebanon]* ..... G 3
Army Patrols Areas Vacated by Lebanese Forces *[Voice of Lebanon]* ..... G 3
Palestinians Attack Town After Forces Withdraw *[Radio Free Lebanon]* ..... G 4
2d Attack Reported *[Radio Free Lebanon]* ..... G 4
Reportage on Israeli Withdrawal in South ..... G 4
Israeli Helicopters Cover Withdrawal *[Voice of the Mountain]* ..... G 4
Israelis Withdraw From Jazzin ..... G 4
Israelis Withdraw to Ba'lul ..... G 4
Lebanese Army Begins Deployment *[Voice of Lebanon]* ..... G 4
Army To Enter Al-Biqa' ..... G 4
2 Palestinian 'Dissident Leaders' Arrive in Beirut *[Radio Free Lebanon]* ..... G 5
Romanian Economic Delegation Arrives 23 Apr ..... G 5

SYRIA

Al-Asad Receives U.S. Envoy Murphy in Damascus ..... H 1
Lebanese Political, Religious Leaders Visit Damascus ..... H 1
Islamic Meeting Held With Khaddam ..... H 1
Meeting in Khaddam's Office ..... H 1
Bulgaria's Zhivkov To Visit Damascus in April ..... H 1
Omani Sultan's Arrival in Jordan Noted ..... H 1
AL-BA'TH Views Murphy Tour, Syrian Stand ..... H 2
Damascus Commentary Examines U.S. Policy, Lebanon ..... H 2

ISRAEL

Peres Responds to U.S. Economic Advice, Seeks Aid ..... I 1
Peres Views IDF Withdrawal, Mubarak Meeting ..... I 1
Rabin Invites Middle East Druze to Celebration ..... I 1
Shamir Says 'Arafat Continues 'Terrorist' Methods ..... I 1
Husayn Shows Interest in Bilateral Talks *[DAVAR 23 Apr]* ..... I 1
IDF Evacuates Eastern Sector of S. Lebanon 24 Apr ..... I 2
Military Leaders React ..... I 2
Future of Lebanon After Withdrawal Examined *[HA'ARETZ 23 Apr]* ..... I 2
Syrian, Palestinian Role ..... I 2
Shi'ite, Amal Plans ..... I 2

Decline in Military Committee Activity Noted *[HA'ARETZ 23 Apr]* ..... I 3
Gaza Welfare Official Interviewed on European Visit *[AL-FAJR 19 Apr]* ..... I 3

NORTH AFRICA

LIBYA

Agreement To Strengthen Ties With Sudan Signed ..... Q 1
Communique Issued ..... Q 1
Jallud Meets With Sudanese Government Officials ..... Q 1
Sudanese Delegation Departs ..... Q 1
Al-Qadhdhafi Addresses Students, Teachers 15 Apr ..... Q 1

MOROCCO

Joint Military Talks With Spain Begin in Rabat *[Madrid Domestic]* ..... Q 17
Spanish Warships Sought *[KUNA]* ..... Q 17

SUDAN

Siwar al-Dhahab Decrees New Appointments 24 Apr ..... Q 18
SPLA Radio Expresses 'Respect' for New Premier ..... Q 18

EAST AFRICA

ETHIOPIA

ADDIS ZEMEN on Aid, Threats to Unity ..... R 1

KENYA

University Reopens With Stringent Regulations *[THE KENYA TIMES 23 Apr]* ..... R 1

SOMALIA

Defense Minister on Cooperation With Italy ..... R 1

CENTRAL AFRICA

CAMEROON

Protocol Agreement for PRC Medical Team Signed ..... S 1

ZAIRE

Bulgarian Party Delegation Promotes Ties ..... S 1
Ordinance Reduces Prices of Petroleum Products ..... S 1

WEST AFRICA

BENIN

Kerekou Receives Ivorian, ECOWAS Delegations *[PANA]* ..... T 1
Kerekou Discusses French Military Cooperation ..... T 1

GUINEA

Soviet Ambassador Visits Communications Minister ..... T 1

LIBERIA

Investigation of Politicians' Activities Urged ..... T 1
PRC Ambassador Gives Check to Armed Forces ..... T 2

MALI

Delegation of Soviet Youths Ends Solidarity Visit ..... T 2

NIGERIA

Government To Reopen Borders To Let Aliens Out ..... T 2
Government Identifies Subversive Organizations ..... T 2
GUARDIAN Condemns Reagan's Policy in Nicaragua ..... T 3
Lake Chad Basin Body Opens Ministerial Session ..... T 3
Joint Commission Meeting With Niger Begins ..... T 3

SENEGAL

President Diouf Discusses Official Visit to Togo ..... T 4

SOUTHERN AFRICA

ANGOLA

Dos Santos, Sao Tome's da Costa Conclude Talks ..... U 1
48 UNITA Members Killed During Offensive ..... U 1
KUP: UNITA Force Attacks Infantry Unit ..... U 1

MOZAMBIQUE

Machel Hosts Dinner Honoring Sao Tomean President ..... U 1
Further on Banquet ..... U 2
Minister on Effects of Sanctions Against RSA ..... U 3
Government Hardens Stand Against RENAMO *[Johannesburg]* ..... U 3
Protocols on Soviet Economic Aid Signed ..... U 3
DPRK Military Attache on Strengthening Ties ..... U 3

NAMIBIA

Administrator General on Negotiations With MPC *[Johannesburg]* ..... U 4
Commentary Marks SWAPO's 25th Anniversary ..... U 4

SOUTH AFRICA

Botha Criticizes 'Radicals,' UDF in Parliament ..... U 5
U.S. Envoy, Vice Minister Discuss Disinvestment ..... U 5
RAND DAILY on Botha's Step Toward 'Federalism' *[23 Apr]* ..... U 6
Commentary on UN Resolution, Namibian Plan ..... U 7
Spokesman Denies SADF Involved in Mozambique ..... U 7
Violence Erupts in Township in Johannesburg ..... U 7

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Urges Increased Pressure Against RSA ..... U 8
Kaunda Urges South Africa To Accept ANC *[SAPA]* ..... U 8
Vietnamese Envoy Calls for Closer Cooperation ..... U 9

ZIMBABWE

Minister Notes Discrepancies in Voters' Roll ..... U 9

Further on UKTUBAR Interview With 'Arafat
PM231230 Cairo UKTUBAR in Arabic
21 Apr 85 pp 12-15

[Part two of interview with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat by Chief Editor Salah Muntasir in Tunis "shortly after the breakout of events in Sudan"]

[Excerpts] Question: The art of politics is about avoiding the impossible. It is impossible for the PLO's present state of relations with Syria to continue. The question is this: Is there no hope of restoring normal relations with Damascus?

Answer: The restoration of Syrian-Palestinian normal relations is possible on the following conditions:

1. That the crime being currently committed in Lebanon be stopped.

2. That Damascus should not interfere with Palestinian national decisions because the Palestinian cause is sacred to the Arab nation. Neither we nor the cause are a card in the hands of that leader who puts it in one pocket, the Lebanese card in another pocket, and the Soviet card in a third pocket, all to be played at the table with the Americans.

Question: If I return to the question of the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement and try to discuss with you the roles the various parties are expected to play, what would you say? Let us begin with the Soviet Union. What do you expect of the Soviet Union?

Answer: The best service the Soviet Union could do us would be to include the Palestinian question in the main issues of its discussions with the United States which have recently begun in Vienna. Our Soviet friends have officially informed us of the nature of their talks with the Americans on the Palestinian question, but the way is still open.

Question: Is there any chance of these talks leading to an agreement regarding the question of holding an international conference?

Answer: I believe that if the two giants reach agreement on the main issue they could reach agreement regarding such a conference.

Question: Let us move to Europe. What do you expect of Europe?

Answer: The European attitude is, regrettably, one of complete subservience to the United States and it therefore appears to be ineffective at present, although the Europeans could play an effective role if they wanted to. I am sure that they are the only ones capable of influencing U.S. public opinion. That is why I believe that they have failed us considerably. Any European initiative would influence U.S. public opinion and the U.S. Administration.

Question: That leaves the United States. What do you expect of the United States?

Answer (with some bitterness): The present U.S. Administration, like previous administrations, is trying to put out the light of the sun. A fact which should be known to all is that all U.S. Administrations have contacted us in one way or another, but, unfortunately, they only hold such contacts when they need us.

Question: How do you explain Israel's refusal to deal with the PLO?

Answer: The reason is simple. The PLO means fulfillment of all the Palestinian people's rights. The PLO is a full member of the Arab League, the Islamic Conference Organization, and the Nonaligned Movement. It is an observer member of the OAU and the United Nations. By trying to exclude the PLO, Israel is actually trying to exclude all international, Arab, Islamic, African, and nonaligned commitments and to restrict contacts to the village leagues it created in Palestinian villages in an attempt to create an alternative leadership in the occupied Arab territory. All Palestinians in the West Bank, however, have declared that they would not do anything that would be unsatisfactory to the PLO.

Question: Does that not suggest that it would not be a bad thing if some West Bank personalities were included in any delegation?

Answer: The point here is not who goes but who decides. The Palestinian people say that their leadership, their sole legitimate representative, which is the PLO, is the side which makes the decisions. Any Palestinian chosen by and loyal to the PLO as the leader of his struggle would be a representative of the Palestinian people and therefore of the PLO. So far all the Palestinians are saying that they would not participate in any delegation except on PLO orders. This is one of our sources of strength.

Question: What do you think of the Arab situation now?

Answer: What we are witnessing now is necessary because it is the labor that precedes birth. All mothers know that labor is always painful.

Question: What about the Palestinian situation?

Answer: The Palestinians have never been more united than they are now although that may not seem so. The Palestinian people in the occupied territory and abroad are rallying strongly behind the PLO, more than ever before. What you hear about certain organizations linked to certain Arab regimes has nothing to do with the Palestinian people's unity.

Question: How many passports do you have?

Answer: One passport. It has expired but I have decided not to renew it because I want to experience the same hardship as my brothers.

The countries I visit will have to let me in on that expired passport or turn me out.

Question: Is it a Jordanian passport?

Answer: It is an Algerian passport.

Khalid al-Hasan Interviewed on Palestinians in Lebanon
JN200711 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1939 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Interview with Khalid al-Hasan, Fatah Central Committee member and Yasir 'Arafat's political adviser, on "It Happened Tomorrow" program by Nabil Darwish, Radio Monte Carlo correspondent; place and date not given — recorded]

[Text] [Darwish] Brother Khalid al-Hasan, after the events that have been taking place in Beirut during the past 2 days, what is your information about the situation in the Palestinian camps in Beirut?

[Al-Hasan] The problem right now is around the Palestinian camps, not inside them. A siege is imposed on these camps. During the past 3 days a number of persons were killed or wounded, although certain parties in Beirut denied this fact. World television showed this. I do not know why they want to hide this fact. The situation is tense. Our kinfolk in the camps are in a circumspect defensive position. We hope that the situation will not turn into a storming operation, and that all the parties involved will think seriously about what is happening so that they will not begin a new civil war in Beirut.

[Darwish] But what are the reasons for the differences? Is the reason the rearming of the followers of Fatah and Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat, as most of the parties in Lebanon say?

[Al-Hasan] The painful thing is that the Palestinian issue has always been used as a justification to hide the real Lebanese differences, the real factional disputes, and the real economic and social disputes that have always been the reasons for what took place in Lebanon since 1975 and until now. Events have proven this fact. The Palestinians have nothing to do with internal Lebanese affairs. They do not want to be a party to any internal conflict. However, Lebanese policy or the policy of the Lebanese Forces has always involved the Palestinians to hide the real objectives. The Palestinians are not involved in this [word indistinct].

[Darwish] But most of the Lebanese parties — particularly the so-called national rank, beginning with the Amal movement, the Progressive Socialist Party, and ending with those who are described as an ally of Yasir 'Arafat, such as Qulaylat, leader of the Independent Naserite Movement-Al-Murabitun — strongly criticize Yasir 'Arafat's policy and course. What is your comment on reply?

[Al-Hasan] This is very painful. If my brothers are silent over this, it is time I rebelled against silence. What we hear directly from those brothers is different from what they overtly announce. However, we are living in a bad Arab time. The late Kamal Nasir once said that those who are poles apart have become friends.

[Darwish] Khalid al-Hasan, some foreign observers in Paris and in other Western capitals link Murphy's current tour of the Middle East to the Beirut clashes.

You are closely following Murphy's tour. Is there a connection between the two situations?

[Al-Hasan] I believe that the connection is not with Murphy's tour itself. This is because before Murphy's tour there was a tour by Philip Habib of Europe and the Middle East. Habib's tour is connected with the events that are taking place in Lebanon now.

[Darwish] Would you clarify this connection?

[Al-Hasan] The objective is to push the Palestinians toward more despair so that they will submit to U.S. policy. They do not realize that the Palestinians who have been struggling since 1920 will always reject pressures.

[Darwish] Is there a connection between what is taking place in Sidon and the Palestinian camps in the south?

[Al-Hasan] The objective is to turn the Palestinian rifle into a tool that does not serve Palestinian interests.

[Darwish] Do you believe that these events and the situation of the Palestinians now are connected to the PLO's recent options, or to the options of certain Arab axes?

[Al-Hasan] I do not believe that such a policy will succeed with the Palestinians. The strength of the Palestinian struggle lies in the fact that it is a national struggle, not an ideological one. The objective of the Palestinian struggle is simple, clear, and deep. It has nothing to do with the existing complications.

[Darwish] My last question, Brother Khalid al-Hasan, is: How will you face the situation in Beirut? Will you announce a complete withdrawal, for example, or will you keep some armed presence there?

[Al-Hasan] There is no problem of withdrawal now. The Palestinians who live in Lebanon are the ones who have been living there legitimately since 1948. They have the right to stay in Lebanon and live as Palestinians like their brothers in other Arab countries.

The subject of withdrawal ended with our departure from Beirut and Tripoli. Saying something else is like throwing dust in somebody's eyes.

[Darwish] Theefore, the Palestinian fighters, or some of them, will not return to Beirut.

[Al-Hasan] The Palestinian is a fighter where ever he exists. But, in Lebanon, he is in a defensive position, not in a position of attack. This is because his enemy is not the Lebanese, but the Israelis.

[Darwish] Being in the Fatah movement, do you feel that there are contradictions regarding the parties to the Lebanese nationalist movement?

[Al-Hasan] we have to be patient with these contradictions, because they are imposed on them from outside for reasons related to the nature of the conflict in Lebanon.

[Darwish] Therefore, you understand this opposition and the criticism against you.

[Al-Hasan] We understand this. But, the problem is that such statements will harm public opinion regarding the Lebanese nationalist movement and those allies.

The issue is not the understanding of the leadership; it is also related to the masses. It seems difficult for our brothers in Lebanon to reconcile covert and overt diplomacy at a time when communications have become capable of showing the facts in a way completely different than before.

[Darwish] Thank you, Brother Khalid al-Hasan.

Al-Wazir Praises Palestinian Naval Operation

JN231722 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1537 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] In a statement to the news agency in Tunis [as heard] on the 'Ayn al-Hulwah camp martyrs' operation in Tel Aviv, Brother Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, said:

Military operations are escalating within our occupied land and the 'Ayn al-Hulwah camp martyrs' operation, which took place in the (Hakirya) area in the heart of Tel Aviv — an area that is considered vital to the Zionist enemy army, because it includes the Israeli Defense Ministry and the Army Command headquarters — represents our continuing policy to escalate our armed struggle.

Brother Abu Jihad also said: Our brave strugglers fought an honorable battle at sea and on the coasts of our occupied Palestine. Their battle confirms to our enemy that our Palestinian people will continue the struggle and will offer thousands of martyrs, as long as our rights are usurped and as long as the enemy refuses to submit to the international community's will and to recognize our legitimate national rights.

He added: Fatah's revolutionaries will give the enemy further surprises.

Voice of PLO Details Joint Forces' Attacks

JN231727 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1616 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] The heroes of the Palestinian-Lebanese joint forces used machineguns and rocket launchers to attack Israeli intelligence headquarters at the entrance to Tyre, in southern Lebanon, yesterday. A number of Zionist soldiers were killed or wounded. The heroes of the joint forces detonated high-explosive charges under a Zionist military patrol in Rashayya in southern Lebanon. One military half-track vehicle was destroyed, another was damaged, and all occupants were either killed or wounded. The heroes of the joint forces also attacked two military positions belonging to the so-called army of southern Lebanon in the central sector in southern Lebanon. The attack, which was carried out with machine guns and rocket launchers, killed or wounded a number of personnel in the two agent positions.

A Zionist spokesman admitted these operations, but did not mention his losses and those of his agents. He said that his forces and the elements of the agent militias immediately launched large-scale search-and-arrest campaigns to search for the heroes of the joint forces, but in vain.

Iraq, Jordan Agree to Arab League Meeting

JN231334 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1205 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] Tunis, 23 Apr (INA) — It was learned here today that Iraq and Jordan have informed the Arab League General Secretariat that they agree to holding an emergency meeting of Arab foreign ministers in order to discuss the Palestinian people's conditions in the 'Ayn al-Hulwah camp and Sidon. In an official memorandum to the Arab League General Secretariat last week, the PLO called for holding the abovementioned meeting and for adopting firm measures to stop attacks on Palestinian camps in southern Lebanon. It is known that holding such a meeting requires the approval of 11 Arab countries, that is half of the Arab League member states. Once a quorum is attained, a date will be fixed for the Arab foreign ministers' emergency meeting.

BAHRAIN

Saudi Petroleum Minister Arrives in Manama

GF231830 Manama WAKH in English 1645 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] Manama, 23 Apr (WAKH) — Petroleum and Mineral Resources Minister Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani arrived here this evening on a two-day visit to Bahrain at the invitation of Development and Industry Minister and acting State Minister for Cabinet Affairs Yusuf Ahmad al-Shirawi.

Shaykh Yamani will hold talks with Mr al-Shirawi on cooperation and coordination between the two countries in oil fields in addition to joint projects and matters connected with oil affairs in the region and current developments in the oil market.

He was received by Mr al-Shirawi, Development and Industry Undersecretary Shaykh 'Isa ibn 'Abdallah Al Khalifah and Saudi Ambassador to Bahrain Dr Ghazi 'Abd al-Rahman al-Qusaybi.

Received by Prime Minister

GF231833 Manama WAKH in English 1700 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] Manama, 23 Apr (WAKH) — Bahrain's Prime Minister Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah received here this evening Saudi Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Resources Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani currently visiting the country.

The meeting was attended by Minister of Development and Industry and acting State Minister for Cabinet Affairs Yusuf Ahmad al-Shirawi, Minister of Finance and National Economy Ibrahim 'Abd al-Karim, Development Undersecretary Shaykh 'Isa ibn 'Abdallah Al Khalifah and the Saudi Ambassador to Bahrain Dr Ghazi al-Qusaybi.

The Saudi minister arrived here earlier today on a two-day visit to Bahrain at the invitation of Mr al-Shirawi.

Commentary Views Shultz' Call for Talks With Israel

GF231120 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0700 GMT 23 Apr 85

[From the press review]

[Excerpt] Manama, 23 Apr (WAKH) — The Bahraini newspaper *AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ* has said that the United States, not satisfied with providing the Zionist enemy with military and economic aid, which has enabled it to hold the occupied Arab territories for the past 18 years, or with helping this enemy continue its aggressive policy against the region countries, is now seeking to force the Arab countries, through persuasion or intimidation, to sign a peace agreement with the enemy in accordance with its conditions.

The paper continued: The United States has refused all the Arab peace plans and continues its obduracy in refraining from contacting the PLO, in denying the rights of the Palestinian people, and in eliminating the resolutions that have been issued in favor of these people. The United States now believes that it is time to implement the Israeli request by holding bilateral negotiations with the Arab countries in the framework of the Arab schism.

The paper went on to say that U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz pledges to protect any Arab country that succumbs to U.S. pressure and accepts Israeli conditions. The paper adds: Having an immature understanding of the affairs of the region, the United States believes that some of the Arab countries desire such direct negotiations but fear the consequences from other Arab countries.

Concluding, the paper stressed editorially that no matter how powerful the United States becomes, it is incapable of protecting those who follow its policy such as Al-Sadat, the hero of Camp David accords, and Numayri, who sold out the Falashahs.

KUWAIT

Amir Receives Cable From Al-Asad on Lebanon

LD232210 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] His highess the amir received a reply cable from his brother President Hafiz al-Asad, president of the fraternal Syrian Arab Republic, in reply to his highness' cable to him in which he asked him to exert the greatest efforts to stop the fighting between the brothers in Lebanon.

In his reply, the president confirmed that they made the necessary contacts with the various concerned forces and people to consolidate the unity of the national and Islamic ranks and consolidate the bases of security in fraternal Lebanon.

Envoy to U.S. Views Gulf Security, U.S. Policy

GF231735 Manama WAKH in English 1645 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] Kuwait, 23 Apr (WAKH) — Kuwait's Ambassador to Washington Shaykh Sa'ud Nasir al-Sabah Tuesday affirmed that the security of the Gulf is the responsibility of its people.

In an interview with Kuwaiti daily *AL-ANBA'* Shaykh Sa'ud said the security of the Gulf is an issue referred to frequently by U.S. media, yet Kuwait has repeatedly noted that the security of the region is the responsibility of its people, and has nothing to do with any one else.

Regarding the U.S. sales of defensive arms to Arab states, the ambassador said that all the arms needed by Kuwait that could not be obtained from the U.S., we managed to acquire from other sources.

In response to a question on the forthcoming visit to the U.S. by HH the crown prince and prime minister, the ambassador said that Shaykh Sa'ad al-'Abdallah al-Sabah received an invitation

from President Reagan. He accepted it although the date for the visit is not yet fixed, he said.

Shaykh Sa'ud said the visit is necessary as Kuwait maintains regular exchange of views with the U.S.

On the U.S. stand toward the Iraq-Iran war, Shaykh Sa'ud said that America should try to find a settlement to this war, emerging from its responsibility as a superpower.

Shaykh Sa'ud said the U.S. has not changed its stand toward Israel's demands to settle the Mideast crisis including direct negotiations recognition of Israel and exchange of diplomatic relations with the Arab countries.

AL-SIYASAH Chief Editor Shot by Unknown Persons

LD232157 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 2131 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] Kuwait, 23 Apr (KUNA) — A security source at the Interior Ministry has stated that Ahmad al-Jarallah, the chief editor of the Kuwaiti daily *AL-SIYASAH*, was wounded in several areas of the body after he was fired on by unknown persons from a machinegun outside the newspaper offices at 2200 today.

The source said that Al-Jarallah was taken to Al-Sabah Hospital with five wounds in his body. He is under medical treatment. His condition is satisfactory and not grave.

The source added that the Interior Minister Nawwaf al-Ahmad and a number of officials at the ministry had gone to the scene of the incident immediately.

The source said the security quarters concerned have begun an immediate intensive investigation into the incident to shed some light on it and catch the criminals who fled in a waiting car near where the incident took place.

AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM Views U.S. Call on Moderate Arabs

LD241017 Kuwait KUNA in English 0913 GMT 24 Apr 85

[Text] Kuwait, April 24 (KUNA) — Kuwaiti daily *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM* Wednesday commented on U.S. calls on moderate Arabs to enter direct negotiations with Israel coupled with promise to protect those Arabs. The paper said this American proposal reveals that there are some Arabs who want to hold direct negotiations with Israel "but are afraid of other Arabs."

The daily pointed out that if the U.S. had known that its peace solution provided minimum justice to the Arabs or the Palestinians "it would not have promised to protect those (Arabs) who might hold direct negotiations" (with Israel). The alleged solution is based on total injustice and for that reason it necessitates protection for those involved, *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM* added.

The newspaper ironically asked, "who are those honored with the American protection and are still holding on their positions or are still alive?" Referring to Sudanese ousted President Ja'afar Numayri, Egyptian assassinated President Anwar al-Sadat and shah of Iran.

The daily wondered, "why do some Arabs want to kill themselves and their people for the sake of Washington's policy and in an implementation to its joint plans with Israel, which aim at oppressing the Arabs and liquidating the Palestinian cause?"

"This American proposal is another evidence that Washington is not a peace activist" *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM* asserted.

QATAR

Amir Issues Decree Approving 1985-86 Budget

GF231727 Manama WAKH in English 1600 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Excerpt] Doha, Apr 23 (WAKH) — The Amir of Qatar H.H. Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani issued a decree today approving the general state budget for fiscal 1405-1406 Hejira year [1985-1986]. The new state budget is effective retroactively from Rajab 1st, 1405 H. [March 20, 1985], covering a 12 month time span, the decree said.

According to the budget figures released, the Minister of Finance and Petroleum Shaykh 'Abd al-'Aziz ibn Khalifah Al Thani estimated state revenue in the current fiscal year at Qatari riyals [QRS] 9.737 billion (approx 2.668 billion U.S. dollars). General expenditure was put at QRS 15.607 billion (approx U.S. dlrs 4.276 billion) plus other commitments outside the budget totalling QRS 1.441 billion (approx U.S. dlrs 395 million). The resultant budget deficit, thus was put at QRS 7.311 billion (slightly over two billion U.S. dlrs).

Shaykh 'Abd al-'Aziz asserted the strong relationship between Qatar's economy and the international economic situation, pointing out that "any slow down in the international economy is, thus, bound to be reflected on Qatar's economic situation." But although some industrial countries achieved substantial increase in growth rates last year, recording 4.8 per cent growth rate in GNP, compared to 2.6 per cent in the previous year, the resultant effect did not translate positively on the income of the exporting countries, especially the member states of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries, Shaykh 'Abd al-'Aziz said.

"For OPEC countries, demand on oil has been dropping accompanied by a similar trend as regards (oil) prices because of the oil glut at the international market and other numerous factors," Shaykh 'Abd al-'Aziz pointed out.

Shaykh 'Abd al-'Aziz pointed out that basic factors relating to the international economic situation, especially the anticipated slump in the world economy in 1985 and its effect on world demand on oil, which constitutes the basic revenue source for Qatar, were taken into strict consideration when drafting out the new state budget. "Belt-tightening and rationalisation of expenditure were also considered carefully as a safeguard against negatively affecting the level of services and productivity, while ensuring the vitalisation of the private sector, which assumes

particular importance as to the well-being of the state's economy," Shaykh 'Abd al-'Aziz said.

Due to their vital importance to the well-being of the national economy, state projects were given special attention with allocations totalling QRS 3.800 billion (approx 1.041 billion U.S. dlrs). Other major projects, including those of the Qatar General Petroleum Corporation (QGPC), establishments and housing and real estate loans financed from outside the general budget bring the eventual total allocations to QRS 5.141 billion (approx 1.408 billion U.S. dlrs).

Shaykh 'Abd al-'Aziz pointed out that care has been taken to spread project financing on a large number of sectors which serve on the [one] hand the Qatari environment, and on the other vitalise the economic process in the country. Proper allocations for a wide range of activities were made to include housing, public building, road building, transport and telecommunications, electricity and water, agriculture, industry and security and defence. The financing involved projects under construction and new projects, in addition to other development projects already in progress.

"In the housing sector," Shaykh 'Abd al-'Aziz noted, "the state took care to finance popular housing projects and attached public utilities. Financing was also provided for senior staff housing and real estate loans. [quotation mark as received]

Budget allocations were also provided to complete the three-year project began last year to build 20 new schools at a total cost of QRS 316 million. Work will begin on building 24 primary schools to be completed within three years at a total cost of QRS 240 million in addition to completion of the university. Budget allocations were also made to provide for the various electricity, water and sewage services to cater for the urban development in the state particularly concerning main water networks, ground reservoir and water towers as well as supply new regions with water and electricity.

As for road and transport projects, budget allocations were also made to develop a large section of the road network in and out of Doha City, and construction of "Rayah underpass" to ease traffic flow. Other projects also included expansion in port and airport premises, telecommunication network, ground stations and Qatar national telephone service.

SAUDI ARABIA

Panamanian Ship Hits 'Explosive Device' in Red Sea

NC241002 Athens Domestic Service in Greek
0930 GMT 24 Apr 85

[Text] The *Mariner 2*, sailing under the Panamanian flag, was abandoned by its crew this morning 350 miles north of Jeddah in the Red Sea. The crew, composed of 7 Greeks and 22 foreigners, has already been picked up by the Belgian ship (*Reine Express*). They will disembark in Jeddah tomorrow morning.

According to a cable to the Ministry of Merchant Marine, the crew abandoned ship after the vessel hit an explosive device.

UAE

Deputy Premier Meets Syrian Council Speaker

GF231657 Manama WAKH in English 1630 GMT
23 Apr 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 23 Apr (WAKH) — UAE Deputy Prime Minister Shaykh Hamdan ibn Muhammad today discussed with Mahmud al-Zu'bi, visiting speaker of the Syrian People's Council, the role of the national and peoples councils in the Arab world. They also reviewed the experience of the Federal National Council (FNC) and the Syrian Peoples Council and agreed on the importance of their cooperation at the International Parliamentary Union (IPU) in the service of Arab causes.

This came during a meeting here today attended by Hilal Ahmad Lutah, FNC speaker, Salim al-Maqrubi UAE ambassador [to] Syria and Muhammad Kabur, Syrian ambassador to the UAE.

Al-Zu'bi described his meeting with Shaykh Hamdan as "extremely cordial" adding "we exchanged views on the importance of the Peoples Council in the service of the Arab world." Al-Zu'bi reiterated the need for further cooperation between the two councils, adding this cooperation "could be felt at all Arab and international levels in support of the just Arab causes."

Nomination of PRC Ambassador 'Welcomed'

GF231112 Dubayy KHALEEJ TIMES in English
23 Apr 85 p 2

[Text] The UAE has welcomed the nomination of Hu Changlin as extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador of the People's Republic of China in Abu Dhabi. Mr Lin will be the first Chinese ambassador in the Emirates since the two countries agreed to establish diplomatic relations on November 1, 1984.

The UAE approval was conveyed by Muhammad Darwish ibn Karam, director of the Protocol Department at the Foreign Ministry to Chinese Charge d'Affaires Shao Minghui during a meeting yesterday.

Commentaries Criticize Shultz' Call for Talks

GF231842 Manama WAKH in English 1600 GMT
23 Apr 85

[From the press review; quotation marks as received]

[Excerpt] A UAE newspaper today strongly criticized calls made by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz to Arab leaders to enter into direct negotiation with Israel with the protection of the U.S.

Shultz, in a speech to the American Israel Public Affairs Committee said "we that those Arab nations that are moving toward peace are taking risks." [sentence as received]

The daily *AL-ITTIHAD* newspaper of Abu Dhabi described Shultz statement as "frank and dangerous which necessitates a responsible stand and reply from the Arabs. The newspaper added, "Shultz called on the Arabs to enter direct negotiations with Israel now and without any prior condtiions."

His call is dangerous since he revealed the American logic behind it which says "moves towards peace could only be realized if the Arab countries dropped the illusion that they could weaken the American support to Israel."

"Shultz words have only resulted in dropping the illusion that the U.S. could become a full and fair partner in the peace process. His words only prove that the U.S. is a partner with Israel in its aggression.

Shultz could use such twisted logic in Nicaragua or Salvador, the newspaper stressed "we (Arabs) did not resort to such negotiations even after the June 1967 defeat when the likes of Shultz thought we were dead bodies, will we resort to them now. [sentence as received]

Briefs

Free Zone Decree Issued — Dubayy, 23 Apr (WAM) — Shaykh Maktum ibn Rashid al-Maktum, UAE deputy prime minister and ruler of Dubai Emirate, has issued a decree on the formation of the authority of the free zone in the port of Jabal 'Ali. The authority will supervise the work in the free zone, including issuing the required rules for administrating the zone; issuing licenses to companies intending to work in the free zone; and providing companies, according to their demands, with technicians, skilled workers, administrators, and other workers according to the nature of the work in the free zone and according to the conditions agreed upon between the demanding company and the authority. [Excerpt] [*Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 1725 GMT 23 Apr 85 GF*]

uf shift

Economic Figures Released — Abu Dhabi, 23 Apr (WAKH) — UAE exports in 1984 totaled approximately 59 billion dirhams, compared to 56.5 million dirhams in 1983, an increase of 4.4 percent. Oil exports in 1984 rose to 43 billion dirhams, compared to 42 billion dirhams in 1983. Imported commodities dropped to 27 billion dirhams in 1984 against 30.4 billion dirhams in 1983. This was reported in the annual report released by the UAE central bank. The report defined the deficit in the budget at 5.4 billion dirhams. The budget deficit in 1983 was 6.2 billion dirhams. The cost of living in the UAE went down by 4 percent in 1984 as compared to 1983. [Summary] [*Manama WAKH in Arabic 0655 GMT 23 Apr 85 GF*]

PDRY

YAR Official Arrives for Yemeni Council Meetings

GF231826 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1630 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] The members of the Yemeni Supreme Council Secretariat led by brother Yahya al-'Arashi, minister of state for unity affairs in the northern part of the homeland, arrived in Aden today to participate in the 10th session of the Yemeni Supreme Council Secretariat which will begin in Aden tomorrow.

In a statement to ANA, Brother al-'Arashi said that during his visit he will deliver a message to Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, from Brother 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress in the northern part of the homeland.

He said that during the session meetings the implementation of the resolutions adopted by the third session of the Yemeni Supreme Council will be evaluated, in addition to setting up the timetable of the committees' activities for the rest of 1985. He said that the session will discuss issues dealing with coordination and consultation between the two sides of the homeland and that they will also form a program for exchanging visits by ministers in both Sanaa and Aden.

He was welcomed at the airport by Brother Mahmud 'Abdallah 'Ushaysh, minister of state for unity affairs, and members of the Supreme Yemeni Council Secretariat.

Mubarak Discusses Economic, Security, Foreign Issues

NC231703 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak attended a conference of political figures and other personalities held in Al-Jizah Governorate this afternoon. The conference was attended by a number of ministers and leading figures in the governorate.

At the conclusion of the conference, Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif said that President Mubarak was eager to answer all of the leaders' questions. The president indicated that he is exercising his constitutional rights in the people's interest. The president emphasized that the people's interests should never be neglected.

President Mubarak said: We are seriously planning to alleviate the citizens' burdens and problems. President Mubarak noted that Egypt, like other countries, has economic problems. Egypt, the president added, confronts its problems in a manner compatible with its capabilities and which is meant to serve Egypt's economic plan and society's needs.

On increasing production, President Mubarak said: We accept the plan to increase production and we are introducing changes to improve it. We will also use radical solutions to confront the collapse of services.

President Husni Mubarak said that we are guided by democracy and the freedom of opinion. Democracy achieves security and stability for Egypt.

President Mubarak went on to say that Egypt's honesty and clarity in explaining the Palestinian issue has conveyed the facts to the world public. President Mubarak stated that Egypt will not surrender its rights or sovereignty and will not allow foreign bases on its land. Egypt will not allow anyone to interfere in its affairs or deny its freedom. He added that the world respects Egypt's candor, adding that Egypt honors its commitments because of its pan-Arab and African responsibility.

President Mubarak also affirmed that the Egyptian Armed Forces protect the Egyptian people. The Armed Forces must remain strong, able, and modern.

On foreign policy, the president outlined the positive political and economic results of his visits to the United States and Europe.

On Egypt's relations with other Arab states, the president affirmed that Egypt is the heart of Arabism and will remain so forever.

On the national action, President Husni Mubarak said that the majority and the opposition must agree on the pan-Arab objectives that represent Egypt's best interests.

On Egypt's relations with Sudan, the president explained that Sudan and Egypt are linked by eternal relations. He added: We respect the will of the Sudanese people, and affirm that Egypt does not interfere in the domestic affairs of Sudan or any Arab country.

Safwat al-Sharif said that President Muhammad Husni Mubarak also commented on developments in the Iraqi-Iranian war and the Lebanese problem. The president reiterated Egypt's desire to spare bloodshed and pursue peace.

Mubarak Joins in Sinai Anniversary Activities

NC240828 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
0800 GMT 24 Apr 85

[Excerpt] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak arrived in Al-'Arish this morning leading a delegation of senior state officials to attend celebrations marking the third anniversary of the Sinai's return to the homeland.

Earlier this morning, President Mubarak visited the memorial in Nasr City to commemorate the liberation of the Sinai and its return to Egyptian sovereignty. He laid floral wreaths on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and on the tomb of the late leader Anwar al-Sadat. Field Marshall Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production, and Lieutenant General Ibrahim 'Abd al-Ghafur al-'Urabi, chief of staff of the Armed Forces, accompanied President Mubarak.

Prime Minister 'Ali Addresses Statement to People

NC240709 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
0500 GMT 24 Apr 85

[Text] Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has addressed a statement to the Egyptian people. He said:

[Begin recording] I would like to thank the Egyptian people for the full awareness they have demonstrated and for their ability to make decisions. I do not believe that a leader can impose anything on a people unless this will for peace emanates from the people themselves. There is no doubt that the awareness demonstrated by the Egyptian people was behind the 1973 October victory. It is also this awareness which is behind the peace prevailing in Egypt, a peace that will prevail throughout the Middle East. [end recording]

'Ali, Ministers Discuss Joint Projects With Jordan

NC231553 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1524 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] Cairo, 23 Apr (MENA) — Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali chaired a meeting today which was attended by Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense; Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid; Wajih Shindi, minister of tourism and civil aviation; and Interior Minister Ahmad Rushdi.

The Prime Minister stated that during the meeting the conferees discussed setting up a joint company for Jordanian and Egyptian fishermen which will operate in the Gulf of Aqaba. This implements the decision made by the joint Egyptian-Jordanian Higher Committee at its meeting on Sunday.

He added that the conferees also reviewed issues related to promoting tourism in the Gulf of Aqaba and on Fir'awn Island in the hope of making them major international tourist centers.

'Abd al-Majid Receives PRC Muslim Delegation

NC232026 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid met today with the Chinese Muslim delegation, currently visiting Cairo. During the meeting, Dr 'Abd al-Majid and the delegation discussed relations between Egypt and the PRC. The Chinese delegation expressed its country's interest in promoting its relations with Egypt. The delegation praised Egypt's role and efforts toward establishing peace in the Middle East, as well as Egypt's efforts to consolidate its relations with the international community.

Chief of Staff Comments on Visit to Jordan

NC231905 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1800 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] Cairo, 23 Apr (MENA) — General Ibrahim al-'Urabi, Egyptian Armed Forces chief of staff, reports that he discussed a number of joint military topics with Jordanian Armed Forces commanders during his recent visit to Jordan.

In a statement today, the chief of staff said that there will be bilateral cooperation in many military areas, with a view toward exchanging expertise between the two countries' armed forces — expertise pertaining primarily to training, exchange visits, and joint exercises.

General al-'Urabi commended the Jordanian Armed Forces, describing them as serious, disciplined, and knowledgeable, adding that their units and formations are highly trained and well equipped.

General al-'Urabi said that his visit to Jordan demonstrates a return to normalcy that must always continue.

General al-'Urabi visited Jordan from 14 through 19 April. During the visit he was received by King Husayn, and discussed military matters with a number of Jordanian Armed Forces commanders.

Romanian Deputy Defense Minister Departs Cairo

NC231419 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1340 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] Cairo, 23 Apr (MENA) — Lieutenant General Victor Stanculescu, Romanian deputy minister of national defense, and his accompanying delegation left Cairo this afternoon at the conclusion of a several-day visit to Egypt. During the visit, the Romanian official met with Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production.

MAYU Views Possibility of Mubarak-Peres Meeting

PM231552 Cairo MAYU in Arabic 22 Apr 85 p 1

[Chief editor Ibrahim Sa'dah article: "Mubarak-Peres Meeting"]

[Text] Nowadays Israel is preoccupied with what it describes as preparations for the imminent meeting between President Husni Mubarak and Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres, a meeting for which no date has yet been fixed. President Mubarak has announced more than once that he has no objection to this meeting taking place provided that it is well prepared for so that it will yield positive results on both the local and national levels.

On the Israeli side it was recently announced that a 3-man committee has been set up consisting of Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche, the head of the Prime Minister's Office Avraham Tamir, and the director of the Israeli Army's Strategic Studies Center General Menahem Annan. The committee's task is to prepare the principal problems and issues Shim'on Peres will discuss during his meeting with President Mubarak; the most prominent among these is the dispute over Tabah and problems of a humanitarian nature, most important of which is to obtain Egypt's permission for the Israelis to dive into the waters off Alexandria to search for the bodies of the crew of the Israeli submarine *Daqar* which disappeared in Egyptian waters in 1968. In addition, the Israeli Prime Minister will make several demands, for example returning the Egyptian ambassador to Tel Aviv after a 3-year absence, developing trade relations between the two countries, encouraging Egyptian tourists to visit Israel, and halting Egyptian press campaigns against Israel.

As the Israelis are preparing the agenda for the expected meeting they must be aware of the three conditions that President Mubarak has already set for activating the peace process. These are: Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon, improving the living conditions of Palestinians in the occupied territories, and ending the Tabah problem. With regard to the first condition Cairo received an Israeli assurance of an imminent total Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon. With regard to improving relations, Peres is the first to know that this requires him to agree to solve the Tabah problem in a manner satisfactory to Egypt and not to Israel. Egypt is demanding international arbitration to solve this problem while the Likud Party, which is in coalition with Peres, rejects such arbitration and warns the prime minister against accepting it so that Israel will not present Tabah to Egypt "on a silver platter," according to Yitzhaq Shamir.

Peres has no objection to arbitration but first must convince his bitter opponent Shamir, otherwise the coalition between the two ruling parties will face yet another crisis that would be far more serious than previous ones. The only card on which Peres depends in persuading Shamir is the peace treaty with Egypt which Begin signed and which gives both sides the right to resort to arbitration, among other means, to solve any problem that might arise and that the two parties are unable to solve through negotiations.

Talks and negotiations to solve the Tabah problem have taken place between Egypt and Israel but have led to no results. Therefore, in accordance with the peace treaty provisions, the

only way left for both countries is to resort to international arbitration.

The attitude of Shamir and his party has not changed so far. Rather it has become more inflexible following his "defeat" when he failed to prevent Weizman from visiting Egypt. He enlisted all those who support him to vote against the visit. It is natural that Shamir should try everything he can to avert another defeat in case he abandons his stand and Peres agrees to refer the Tabah question to arbitration.

Observers say that what is at issue now is "Shamir's dignity" more than "the interest of Israel." Sometimes a professional politicians clings to his dignity more than he does to his party's interests or country's interests. This is what is causing concern to the Israelis nowadays and making them lose their optimism about the possibility of a meeting they are looking forward to between Mubarak and Peres.

AL-JUMHURIYAH Criticizes U.S. Mideast Policies

NC200726 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
0525 GMT 20 Apr 85

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The Only Road to Peace," *AL-JUMHURIYAH* today writes in its editorial: Where is the Middle East heading? This is a question that arises persistently with no clear or definite answer to it. There might be partial answers or partial solutions. However, the full answer and the comprehensive solution are still far away.

AL-JUMHURIYAH adds that the international game still exists and is permanent in this part of the world. The United States deliberately insists on dealing with the region's problems within the framework of its global strategy of confronting the Soviet Union. In pursuance of this, it is ignoring all principles of justice and international laws that should be the basis for any peaceful settlement in this unstable region. On the basis of this concept, successive U.S. Governments have spared no efforts in arming Israel to the teeth so that it will always stay stronger than all the Arab countries combined, and will continuously be capable of confronting any Arab attempt to retrieve the usurped Palestinian rights and the occupied Arab territories. This mistaken U.S. strategy thus thinks that this is the only way to guarantee the so-called protection of U.S. and Western interests in the region that is afflicted by the differences of its Arab sons, the foriegn powers' ambitions, and their craving for the Arab countries' resources.

The *AL-JUMHURIYAH* editorial cites what is openly being said in some international circles, that U.S. policies, efforts, and stands in various parts of the world ultimately combine to serve a single aim; that is namely, to guide the international conflict in regions where directions have not yet been completely defined, in its favor: that is, pro-American. For the United States the Middle East is one of the most important regions. This explains the U.S. interest in the region as well as its excessive concern to stand with Israel and its aggressive and expansionist policy, irrespective of results and even if this happens at the expense of a peaceful country such as Lebanon. U.S. State Department sources yesterday claimed that President Reagan is baffled about the ways of helping Lebanon to strengthen its stability, as if the entire world does not know that the U.S. stand on the Israeli invasion of Lebanon has become one of utmost generosity in extending economic and military aid to Israel after the invasion. Where then is the baffllement? Has Lebanon grown so large in the eyes of U.S. policy that it, and nothing else, is the Middle East?

AL-JUMHURIYAH goes on to say: It seems that U.S. policy views only the superficial and leaves the roots of the region's problems. The Palestinian problem is strongly imposing itself despite all attempts to ignore and deny the Palestinian people's rights on the land and an independent homeland.

The paper concludes its editorial by saying: If the United States is really seeking a just peace in the region, then there is absolutely no cause for bafflement. It should initiate a direct dialogue with the PLO, the sole, legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, under Yasir 'Arafat's leadership. This is the beginning of the only road to peace for those who really want it. Any other road will be completely the opposite and reaching the end of the road does not need great efforts or courage by anybody.

Commentary Views Israel's Participation in U.S. SDI

PM191350 Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic
16 Apr 85 p 8

[Sulayman Qinawi article: "Israel and Jumping Into Space"]

[Excerpts] Have the Arabs harassed Israel on the ground so that it can take part in arming space? Have they possessed ICBM nuclear missiles so that it can rush to participate in star wars?

In fact it is neither, but President Reagan's administration wants to ensure the passage of the Strategic Defense Initiative [SDI] project, or star wars, in the U.S. Congress. Since it is Israel's friends who are opposed to this project, the best way to ensure this is to invite Israel to participate in it. Moreover, this would be a further confirmation of absolute support for Israel's militarism.

There is no other reason for inviting Israel because Israeli technology in this field is very modest. If the United Statess has invited 17 states (NATO alliance members, France, Australia, Japan, and Israel) to participate in the program it is because some of them have advanced laser technology that is needed in the star wars in order to shoot down attacking missiles. As for Israel, it has nothing in this field.

Another reason for inviting Israel is the reluctance of some European states to participate in the program. Britain, for example, said it was ready to joint but had certain reservations regarding the benefits of the program. Germany said the same thing, while Australia and Japan refused even to consider the idea of the project. Meanwhile, Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin immediately accepted. The matter is now being put to the Israeli Knesset, and the majority of public opinion in the press calls for responding to

the United States on the grounds that the project would ensure many political, economic, and military benefits for Israel.

From a political aspect this step would boost Israel's self-confidence since it will go beyond the war on land, to war in space, which would make it even more inclined toward oppression on land. Why not since it has discovered space technology?

Moreover, Israel's participation in the project will further consolidate its ties with the United States and increase the latter's support for it against the Arabs.

Economically, Israel will obtain a piece of the cake — that is, of the $26 billion that the United States has allocated for the program — since the United States will be buying Israeli weapon components for various aspects of the project. A large number of lucrative commercial contracts will be concluded in this field.

As for the military benefit that Israel will reap, that is the most important thing. The Israeli scientists will be able to acquire the latest technological know-how in the field of developing weapons against surface-to-surface missiles that could be placed either in space or on the ground in order to confront conventional or nonnuclear missiles.

In this regard Israel claims that it is facing real danger from the Soviet SS-21 missiles in Syria, which can reach most of the populated areas in Israel. The danger of surface-to-surface missiles became evident in the Iraq-Iran war. A knowledgeable U.S. source said that the first stage of the star wars would basically be addressed to dealing with this problem and that Israel would be among the major beneficiaries of this technology.

It is apparent from all the benefits that Israel will reap that the question is not only one of ensuring the endorsement of the project but also of confirming Israel's link with the U.S. alliance and strategic objectives, particularly since this came following the setting up of a VOA radio station in Israel beamed to the Soviet Union.

For this reason Israel is taking part in the star wars without fearing the Soviet Union's anger, particularly since the star wars is basically directed against it, even if this may lead to halting the current contacts regarding the resumption of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

After Israel jumps into space the problem will be that it will build settlements there and claim its ownership of space!

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iran

3 Iranian Aircraft Downed

GF231132 Baghdad Television Service in Persian 0830 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] The fighters of our powerful Air Force and our antiaircraft units [as heard] recently managed to shoot down three of nine aggressor aircraft of Khomeyni's regime in dogfights deep within Iran. The pilot-general commander of the Iraqi Air Force and Air Defense, in an interview with *AL-JUMHURIYAH* newspaper, announced this adding that one of the aircraft was shot down near Esfahan, the second close to Tabriz, and the third near Kermanshah. Our missiles and antiaircraft units managed to shoot the other six aircraft.

In another interview on the occasion of Air Force Day which is celebrated today, the general stressed that our Air Force continues to exercise complete air control over all battle areas, and also over Iran, and that the maritime and airspace encirclement of Iran continues and is being intensified. This stems from the attention paid to this force by the party and revolution leadership and because of the supply of the most modern arms and equipment.

The commander of the Iraqi Air Force and Air Defense added that the Super Etendard aircraft operating in our Air Force are not the only means of reaching the most distant parts of Iran, but that Iraq always has the most modern equipment. He also noted that our Air Force is always watching enemy movements and its areas of concentration in order to destroy them with various and suitable weapons based on the nature and volume of such locations either on land, in mountainous regions, or at sea. He stressed [words indistinct] all the targets that the leadership orders to be destroyed.

Communique No 1,813

JN231641 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Communique No 1,813 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 23 April 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Our valiant Armed Forces are daily confirming their overwhelming power in terms of size, efficiency, armament, and high spirits. These forces will continue to maintain their full preparedness and superiority in order to wipe out aggression and its perpetrators everywhere and at every time.

The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. Units from our artillery carried out intensive strikes against selected enemy targets opposite our positions in the east of Basra sector, scoring strong and effective hits and inflicting losses in men and equipment. They also destroyed four infantry positions and one 60mm mortar, burned one hardware stockpile, and started fires in other positions.

2. Our forward units pounded enemy positions and mortar emplacements in several areas of the operational sector east of Tigris, inflicting great damage on the enemy equipment, destroying some positions, and killing or wounding several troops.

3. One of our forward units opened mortar fire on a group of enemy troops opposite our positions in the northern sector of the operational theater, killing two, wounding others, and forcing the rest to flee.

4. One enemy observation post was destroyed in the Maysan sector.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 23 April 1985

'Large Maritime Target' Hit

JN241028 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1018 GMT 24 Apr 85

[Text] Baghdad, 24 Apr (INA) — Iraqi fighter aircraft carried out a successful raid against a large maritime target near Iran's Khark Island today, accurately hitting it. A military spokesman announced this a short while ago, adding that the Iraqi fighter aircraft hit the maritime target at 1000 [0600 GMT] today and returned safely to base. The spokesman stressed that the siege will continue until the Iranian rulers give in to the peace call in accordance with the conditions President Saddam Husayn defined in his speech in Mosul last Saturday. The spokesman emphasized that Iraq will proceed with its siege of Khark Island to sever the Iranian oil supplies which the Tehran rulers use for prolonging their aggression against Iraqi territory and people.

AL-THAWRAH Says 'Destructive Blows' Ready for Iran

JN230649 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0535 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] Baghdad, 23 Apr (INA) — *AL-THAWRAH* says that if the Iranian forces carry out their expected offensive, Iraq has prepared for them military plans and surprises and destructive blows that would wipe out the last of the Iranian troops. In its editorial today, *AL-THAWRAH* adds that Iraq welcomes all the good offices international parties and official and popular organizations are exerting to end the conflict and seek a just and honorable solution to the war, but experience has taught Iraq that the Tehran rulers only understand the language of force. *AL-THAWRAH* says that Iraq, which has extended its clean hand to attain peace since the beginning of the Iranian aggression and has responded to all calls and mediations, has been and continues to be capable of crushing the aggressors, dispersing their forces, and burying their dreams of expansion.

AL-THAWRAH explains that the Iranian rulers have not heeded the harsh lessons and bitter defeats that their forces sustained, and that the tragic setbacks the Iranian people have experienced at their hands did not stir their conscience so that they may return to their senses and desist from aggression out of compasion for these peoples who are afflicted by them. The paper says that Iraq has always distinguished between the Iranian people and their legitimate aspiration for peace, stability, and progress, and their sanguinary rulers, emphasising President Saddam Husayn's concern to save the people from the tribulation of war and the

destruction resulting from it through his well known messages, in which he stressed Iraq's legitimate right to defend its territory, rights, and independence. The paper recalls President Saddam Husayn's announcement that Iraq is ready to end the war with Iran in accordance with conditions that fully express a genuine desire to entrench security, stability, and peace in the region and the world on condition that a just and radical solution to the conflict with Iran is attained.

Reportage on Visit by Oman's Sultan Qabus

Sultan Qabus, Delegation Arrive

JN231124 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Excerpts] Amman — His Majesty Omani Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id arrived in Amman this afternoon on a 5-day official visit to Jordan at the invitation of His Majesty King Husayn. King Husayn received Sultan Qabus as he arrived at Amman Airport. His majesty the sultan is accompanied by an official delegation that comprises Qays al-Zawawi, deputy prime minister for financial and economic affairs; Yahya al-Mundhuri, minister of education and youth affairs; Staff Colonel Salim al-Ghazali, minister of industry and commerce; Yusuf al-'Alawi, minister of state for foreign affairs; 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Rawwas, minister of information; and Muhammad ibn Ahmad, the sultan's adviser for religious and historical affairs. Sultan Qabus will participate, with King Husayn and Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak, in inaugurating the maritime line between the Jordanian port of Aqaba and the Egyptian port of Nuwaybi' on 25 April.

Begins Talks With Husayn

JN231902 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] The Jordanian side headed by His Majesty King Husayn and the Omani side headed by His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id met at the Royal Hashemite Court this evening.

The meeting was attended on the Jordanian side by: Prince Muhammad, personal representative of His Majesty King Husayn; Crown Prince Hasan; Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i; Marwan al-Qasim, chief of the Royal Hashemite Court; Court Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Adah; Staff General al-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces; Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri; Dr Raja'i al-Mu'ashshir, minister of supply, industry, and trade; Finance Minister Dr Hanna 'Awdah; Muhammad al-Khatib, minister of information, tourism, and antiquities; and Mazin al-Nashashibi, Jordanian ambassador to the Sultanate of Oman.

The meeting was attended on the Omani side by: Qays ibn 'Abd al-Mun'im al-Zawawi, deputy prime minister for financial and economic affairs; Yahya ibn Mahfuz al-Mundhiri, minister of education and youth affairs; Staff Colonel Salim ibn 'Abdallah al-Ghazali, minister of industry and commerce; 'Abd al-'Aziz ibn Muhammad al-Rawwas, minister of information; Yusuf ibn 'Abdallah al-'Alawi, minister of state for foreign affairs; Muhamad ibn Ahmad, the sultan's adviser religious and historical affairs; Major General 'Ali ibn Majid al-Ma'mari, the sultan's primary aide and chief of the royal court; and 'Abdallah ibn Sa'id al-Balushi, Omani ambassador to Jordan.

At the end of the talks, a Royal Hashemite Court spokesman said that the two sides made a comprehensive review of the Arab situation and the persistent major issues in the Arab arena, the foremost of which is the Palestine question. His Majesty King Husayn explained the joint Jordanian-Palestinian move and the importance of the agreement that Jordan and the PLO have signed in order to achieve a just, peaceful settlement of the Middle East issue and end the Israeli occupation of the Arab lands, including Arab Jerusalem. The two sides also discussed the developments in the Iraq-Iran war and its dangers to the region's security and stability. They also discussed the close fraternal relations between the two fraternal countries. In this regard, their majesties expressed satisfaction with the development of these relations and the joint cooperation in all fields, stressing the need to promote these relations in the service of the Jordanian and Omani people's common interests. The competent ministers in the two countries will discuss ways of cooperation between the two fraternal countries.

His Majesty King Husayn held a grand dinner banquet at Basman Palace this evening in honor of His Majesty Omani Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id. The Omani delegation accompanying his majesty the Omani sultan attended the banquet. It was also attended by Prince Muhammad, personal representative of His Majesty King Husayn; Crown Prince Hasan; the prime minister; the Senate president; the speaker of the House of Representatives; the former prime ministers; the chief of the Royal Hashemite Court; the court minister; his highness the chief chamberlain; the commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces; the deputy prime minister; the ministers; the dean of diplomatic corps in Amman; the heads of the accedited diplomatic missions in Amman; and senior civilian and military officials.

PLO Included in Summit

JN240753 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0315 GMT 24 Apr 85

[Text] Reports from Amman say that Yasir 'Arafat has assigned a member of his Executive Committee to participate in the minisummit to be held in three sessions in the Jordanian city of Aqaba and the Egyptian port of Nuwaybi' where King Husayn, Husni Mubarak, and Qabus will conclude this summit. The reports say that representatives of the Iraqi and the Somali regimes will also participate in these meetings. Sultan Qabus arrived in Amman yesterday on a 2-day official visit for this purpose.

Briefs

11 Ambassadors Transferred — Amman, 20 April (PETRA) — In its session held today under Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i, the Council of Ministers approved the foreign minister's recommendation to transfer 11 Jordanian ambassadors from abroad to the Ministry in Amman as of 15 June 1985. The decision includes 'Amir Shammut, ambassador to the UAE; Ahmad al-Hindawi, ambassador to Bahrain; Hisham al-Shawwa, ambassador to Brazil; Nabih al-Nimr, ambassador to Tunisia; Talal Hikmat, ambassador to Canada; Hani Khalifah, ambassador to Switzerland; Dr Walid al-Sa'd, ambassador to Turkey; Hani Tabbarah, ambassador to the UK; Zuhayr Sakkijha, ambassador to the YAR; Yasin Istanbuli, ambassador to Algeria; and Sa'd al-Batayinah, ambassador to Japan. According to the foreign minister's recommendation, the Council of Ministers

also decided to appoint the following as ambassadors at the Foreign Ministry as of 1 May 1985: Muhammad Kamal, Khalil 'Uthman, Wa'il Tuqan, 'Adnan al-Talhuni, and Amjad al-Majali. [Text] [*Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1405 GMT 20 Apr 85 JN*]

Ambassadors Present Credentials— Amman — King Husayn received the credentials of four new ambassadors at the Royal Hashemite Court. They are the ambassador of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, Haj al Gombi; the ambassador of the Republic of Portugal, Lewis Ferreira; the ambassador of the Republic of Finland, Jurki Aimonen; and the USSR Ambassador Alexander Zinchuk. [Summary] [*Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 22 Apr 85 p 1 JN*]

President al-Jumayyil Meets With U.S. Envoy

NC231238 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] President Amin al-Jumayyil met with U S. Ambassador Reginald Bartholomew at 1000 today and reviewed the situation in the south in general, including the impending third and final phase of the Israeli forces' withdrawal from Lebanon. President al-Jumayyil affirmed to the U.S. ambassador the Lebanese position which insists on coexistence in the south and rejection of the presence of the so-called army of southern Lebanon in the Jazzin area, or any area from which Israel withdraws. He called for U.S. intervention to solve this problem as soon as possible and affirmed that the Lebanese Army is ready to enter any area from which the Israeli occupation forces withdraw.

The discussion also dealt with the visit of Richard Murphy, assistant U.S. secretary of state for Middle Eastern affairs. President al-Jumayyil affirmed that Lebanon insists on solving the Lebanese problem separately, and apart from ongoing negotiations on the Middle East problem, because the Lebanese situation is delicate and cannot wait for conclusion of these negotiations.

AL-HAWADITH: Amal's Birri on Uprising, Resistance

PM191552 London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic 19 Apr 85 pp 14-16

[Interview with Nabih Birri, Amal movement leader and minister of justice and hydroelectric resources, by Bari'ah 'Alam al-Din in Beirut "last week"]

[Excerpts] *AL-HAWADITH*: How do you view the situation and what is your answer to [Samir Ja'ja'] 12 March uprising?

Birri: I believe that the Arab and Islamic attitude toward this matter has so far been characterized by extreme wisdom, reason, and vision. When the formation of a free Christian grouping was announced, the people behind it perhaps expected that, as a natural reaction, a similar declaration would be made on the opposite side announcing the formation of a free Islamic grouping or that the talk about a Christian canton plan would lead to talk about an Islamic canton plan or to attacks on the positions of the Christian canton, which would have strengthened the seed of the design against Lebanon's unity, but none of these things happened. We even rejected the idea of a national conference because we did not want it to be misinterpreted as being a step taken under pressure or as a result of the positions taken on the other side.

AL-HAWADITH: Are we to understand from this that the proposal calling for a national conference will not be implemented?

Birri: I have opposed the idea of a conference and I believe that my colleagues Dr Salim al-Huss and Walid Junblatt have taken the same position. The reason is simple. We have alway called for a national conference, but now we believe that what is needed is not new decisions to be added to old ones. What is required is implementation of decisions and agreements which are in existence but have not seen the light. A Christian conference was held (last Tuesday). It was perhaps expected to issue resolutions against the new trend which has appeared in the eastern areas. In brief, the Christian leaderships should either consider that serious stand to be an external element, in other words Israeli, in which case the Christians should resist it, or consider it to be an internal matter, in which case they should also resist it. Either way, resisting and foiling that trend is not the duty of the Islamic and national political leaderships, which must continue to concentrate on the question of liberation and confrontation with Israel.

AL-HAWADITH: Did you want or expect the Christian conference to openly condemn the Lebanese Forces' movement?

Birri: I had expected the Christian conference to be similar to the Wadi al-Hujayl conference held in Jabal 'Amil against the French mandate, particularly since this conference was held under the chairmanship of Patriarch Khuraysh. I believe that Patriarch Khuraysh still remembers. At that conference the clergy and fighters of the Jabal 'Amil declared: We are all united and we want a united independent Lebanon. Today we are at a very important crossroads and the ball is in the court of the real Christian leadership represented by the patriarchate and the Maronite leadership.

AL-HAWADITH: With the exception of Samir Ja'ja'?

Birri: I do not interfere in Christian affairs. Their leadership is responsible for him. They must either contain or resist him. I am not urging Christian infighting, not at all. I do know, however, that there is an agreement. When that agreement was concluded the Christians were represented by the president of the republic, former President Camille Sham'un and Pierre al-Jumayyil. The agreement advocates liberation, a united Lebanon, legitimacy, and comprehensive reform. That agreement should be implemented and honored without need for any more conferences such as the national conference referred to. The violation, modification, or retraction did not come from the Islamic side. We are committed to that agreement. The violation occurred on the Christian side and they should rectify that.

AL-HAWADITH: Assuming that the Christian side did adopt some resolutions but remained unimplemented, how then would you handle the situation?

Birri: Israel will leave the south sooner or later. We can persevere for a very long time. Anyone who believes that the Lebanon of 1943 can be revived or that Lebanon can be partitioned is deluding himself. We have already said and we repeat today that banking on partition would mean continuation of the war to foil such designs. I call it the new Spanish war. No decision is required for that. We have fought and will continue to fight for a free, Arab, independent, united Lebanon. If the political and diplomatic contacts do not produce results, then we will have no mercy and we will fight the Israeli condition in Lebanon just as we had no mercy and fought the Israeli presence itself.

AL-HAWADITH: Israel is planning to maintain a direct presence in an area in southern lebanon. How will you handle that situation?

Birri: If Israel insists on reviving the idea of staying in any area in Lebanon, then its withdrawal from other Lebanese areas would be in vain. The Lebanese national decision is clear. If Israel stays on one inch of Lebanese territory it would be the same as staying in all Lebanon.

AL-HAWADITH: What if it left the south and resorted to raids and blitzkrieg operations?

Birri: Then we must act with the support of the UN emergency forces and the Army which we should guide in the right direction and behind which we should unite. That would become our official duty. Our Army must defend our territory and borders. Despite its weakness and limited resources it has proved itself in defending Sidon, although it has been unable to deter Israel or twist its arm. When there is decision and resolution by the state the people can then finish the job.

It has been claimed, as part of the defamation campaigns and charges of terrorism, that our people have used new methods in their liberation war. Our reply is simple: Give us the heavy weapons you give Israel if you want us to use conventional methods against the occupation forces. Let the United States give us the tanks, planes, and missiles it gives Israel, and then we would perhaps stop using methods of "martyrdom" for liberation.

What attitude would the Americans and the supporters of Israel take if Israel were to destroy the entire Arab world with nuclear bombs? Would they protest or condemn? I very much doubt it, because, after the Israeli massacres in the south and in the rest of Lebanon which surpassed the Nazi massacres in barbarism, we no longer have any faith in the justice of the states which support Israel. The new methods we have used against the occupation in the south have never been used against Israeli civilians. On the contrary, the Lebanese national resistance has kept clear of civilians in its operations. Some civilians, including a girl working in the information field, have been detained and then released.

AL-HAWADITH: The European media are raising questions about the aims of the Lebanese resistance after the withdrawal. For example, they say that since Israel really intends to withdraw from the south what is the point of escalating the resistance and inviting ruin to Lebanese villages? Israel also claims that withdrawal from the south would not stop the resistance operations or prevent them from spilling over into its own territory.

Birri: Let them try and see what happens. Before they ask anything of us we want a clear answer from them. What do they mean when they talk about withdrawal? Will they keep the border strip? If they are planning to keep the border strip we will not stop at the limits we have reached in our resistance to their presence on our territory, but will launch a multifaceted resistance using various methods. I have said that continued occupation of any area would mean the continued occupation of all Lebanon and we would therefore deal with it in our own numerous and effective ways. As far as we are concerned there is no such thing as Lahd or militia. International law holds the occupation responsible for the resistance, tragedies, and developments. Whether the Israelis remain in a 10 or 20km strip or hand it over to the puppet Lahd army is the same thing and we would resist in either case. The resistance must continue and it would be treasonous not to continue in that case. When the Israelis answer our question regarding the territory they will hear our answer to the other questions they raise. We do not have to submit any statement of account to Israel. Shim'on Peres is the one who is in Tyre now and, before that, in Sidon and Al-Nabatiyah. I am not in Tel Aviv. He should pay his own debt before asking for interest.

AL-HAWADITH: How true are the claims that there are Palestinian fighters in the ranks of the Lebanese resistance and how significant is the Palestinian support?

Birri: I believe that the national resistance in the south is undertaken by the people of the south. Nobody can boast and claim that honor. I cannot prevent anyone from claiming the honor of belonging to the resistance, but they must not deprive it of its real value.

AL-HAWADITH: The Amal movement has not made any moves regarding the question of Sidon and the Lebanese Forces. There is increasing talk about red and green lines and about the Syrian attitude. What is the truth?

Birri: Amal is a name that fits the movement. It cannot be motionless. Syria really wants fighting in the Sidon area to stop. It does not want the area of fighting to expand and it does want the situation to be resolved. Since the first day of the Israeli withdrawal from Sidon we have banned the appearance of arms, fatigue uniforms, and party offices in the streets. The Islamic nationalist forces in Sidon and the neighboring villages have honored that decision. Others have violated the agreements and behaved contrary to what was expected of them. We in the Amal movement told the Sidon functionaries and we told [Sidon Deputy] Nabih Bizri 2 days ago that if they wanted the Amal movement to act militarily we would be willing to do so. We have not taken any other position. The Israelis have created some kind of religious sensitivity. Everyone must realize that and must not enable Israel to achieve its objectives through haphazard decisions.

AL-HAWADITH: Have you discussed the matter with Syria during the meetings held in Damascus in the presence of Ministers al-Huss and Junblatt? Has a green line been drawn?

Birri: The talk about green, red, or purple lines is untrue and unsound. There is alliance, cooperation, and consultation between us and Syria. The various views are discussed and what is found to be suitable is then adopted. In Damascus we discussed the Sidon developments and ways of tackling them.

We agreed that the solution lies in supporting and strengthening the Army and in implementing the Bikfayya resolution saying that all guns should be pointed to the south and that the Army and its positions in Sidon and the south should be strengthened to enable it to play its full national role. It seems, however, that no orders are being issued at the top because the higher authorites are unwilling or unable to to implement what was agreed upon. It is a great tragedy either way.

AL-HAWADITH: Until when will this continue? Scores of people are dying every day. When will a decision be made?

Birri: The Amal movement is not motionless. It is present in Sidon and its villages. The shells are falling on everyone indiscriminately, but the decision is still a political one and it banks on the Army and we adhere to it until a different decision is made, in which case we would consult with the Sidon functionaries and make our own decision. It would then be our right to defend our families, our country, and our capital. I am not bound by religous sensitivities, but I study my steps carefully. The people of Sidon know their interests and circumstances best.

AL-HAWADITH: Does the Lebanese resistance get its aid from local or foreign sources?

Birri: What do you mean by foreign sources?

AL-HAWADITH: An Arab state, for example.

Birri: If the question is addressed to the Amal movement the answer is that our financial aid comes from the people and our military aid comes generally from Syria.

AL-HAWADITH: If Israel were to hand Al-Baruk mountain to the Lebanese Forces would Syria interfere militarily?

Birri: First of all Syria does not interfere militarily unless asked to do so by Lebanese authorities. What happened in the eastern area is the best proof of that. That is the case unless matters reached the point of partitioning Lebanon, in which case Syria would intervene to ward off the danger which would be a threat to Syria as well as Lebanon. I believe — although I have no information to that effect — that Syria would intervene to ward off that danger.

AL-HAWADITH: Are there any differences within the Shi'ite organizations and do you coordinate with the Hezbollah Party?

Birri: Differences of opinion within the Amal movement are a natural and healthy thing, but when a decision is made everyone adheres to it and it is implemented throughout Lebanon. Why this concentration on the Shi'ite Hezbollah Party? All the sects have parties of God. It is natural that when there is extremism on one side it is countered by extremism on the other. The Amal movement is not the Hezbollah Party. We have contacts but not strategic relations with them.

Lebanese Forces Committee Statement on Withdrawal

NC231848 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Statement issued by an "official source" in the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee on 23 April — read by announcer]

[Text] 1. Our forces have implemented the plan charted for them and have evacuated their positions as follows:

In Sidon the withdrawal from the areas of Al-Qayya'ah, Al-Hilaliyah, and Al-Bramiyah took place without any problems. The withdrawal was completed at approximately 1300. In the Palestinian camps our forces have completed their withdrawal from the 'Ayn al-Hulwah camp and the town of Darb al-Sim despite Palestinian attempts to obstruct them. Palestinians and extremist groups launched a surprise attack on our forces on the Al-Miyah Wa Miyah camp at 1230 in an attempt to obstruct their withdrawal.

During a clash, three Palestinians were killed and a number of others were wounded. Intensive efforts were made to remove the obstacles and our forces were ordered to complete their withdrawal.

2. Our forces are now regrouping as they prepare for tomorrow's return to Beirut.

3. A detachment for Battalion 121 assumed our forces' positions in Sidon, but soon withdrew on orders from the Lebanese Army Southern Area Command. The Executive Committee therefore emphasizes that as of today the Lebanese Army has assumed responsibility for security in that area.

4. The Lebanese Forces Executive Committee appeals to the institutions of the Lebanese Government and to all factions to shoulder their responsibilities. The committee emphasizes that it intends to successfully implement its security initiative. It is hoped this initiative will develop nationally and that all the parties will become committed to restoring security and stability to the south, which has suffered the most since the 1969 Cairo agreement.

5. The Lebanese Forces Executive Committee has proven by deeds, not words, that it makes its own decisions and that its independent decisionmaking stems from its national conviction. The committee believes that the security initiative it has carried out proves beyond any doubt that the committee is opposed to continued sectarian fighting, demographic separation, and involvement in schemes. It also confirms the committee's eagerness to safeguard Lebanon's unity and the Lebanese people's security within the framework of freedom and sovereignty.

Army Patrols Areas Vacated by Lebanese Forces

NC232148 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2115 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] A military source told the Voice of Lebanon tonight that Lebanese Army units of the Southern Area Command instituted armored and infantry patrols this afternoon in the areas vacated by the Lebanese Forces. These areas include Al-Hilaliyah, 'Abra, Al-Bramiyah, Al-Qayya'ah al-Tahtam, Al-Miyah Wa Miyah, Darb al-Sim, and areas neighboring on the Palestinian camps.

The source said that, according to instructions of the Army Command, the Southern Military Area Command completed a final plan for new deployment operations tonight which will calm the situation and safeguard citizens in the area. This plan will be implemented when the withdrawal operation is completed. The source denied that any deployment operations have been implemented in the area.

Palestinians Attack Town After Forces Withdraw

NC231524 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1445 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] A Palestinian force from the Al-Miyah Wa Miyah camp attacked the town of Al-Miyah Wa Miyah after the Lebanese Forces completed their withdrawal from the town this afternoon. The inhabitants confronted the attackers and killed three of them. However, the withdrawal from the area continues and is expected to be completed by sunset. A Lebanese Army unit has assumed positions along the Al-Hilaliyah-Al-Bramiyah-Al-Qayya'ah line as the Lebanese Forces complete their withdrawal from the area. Meanwhile, the residential areas of Majdalyun continue to be shelled.

2d Attack Reported

NC240631 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0545 GMT 24 Apr 85

[Text] Christian villages east of Sidon continued to receive artillery, rocket, and heavy machinegun fire overnight from Palestinian and fundamentalist Muslim positions. Palestinian gunmen and their allies also launched a 2-hour attack against the town of Al-Miyah Wa Miyah from Al-Miyah Wa Miyah camp this morning. The attackers used artillery and rockets. However, the inhabitants were able to repulse this attack, which is the second one against the twon since the withdrawal of the Lebanese Forces yesterday.

Reportage on Israeli Withdrawal in South

Israeli Helicopters Cover Withdrawal

NC231759 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1730 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] At 1800 today, Israeli helicopters flew over the Rashayya region as a cover for the withdrawal of the occupation forces, which is expected to take place within the next few hours. Meanwhile, the Israeli forces dismantled a missile base in Tallat al-Manarah in Rashayya.

Israelis Withdraw From Jazzin

NC240728 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 24 Apr 85

[Text] 'Isa Abu 'Isa, our correspondent in Sidon, reports that Israeli forces have begun withdrawing from Jazzin Township and that they are heading toward 'Aramtah. The Israeli military governor has vacated his headquarters in Jazzin. The occupation forces have cut off all roads leading to the area. Our correspondent adds that agent Lahd militias have been deployed in Al-Nabi Misha. According to security sources, the occupation forces began withdrawing from western Al-Biqa' just before 0800 today. The security sources said that they are closely watching Israeli movements lest they prove to be some kind of camouflage. This is particularly relevant in light of the fact that the occupation forces had withdrawan from certain areas in western Al-Biqa' yesterday only to return to them later.

Israelis Withdraw to Ba'lul

NC240802 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0749 GMT 24 Apr 85

[Text] According to the latest reports from western Al-Biqa', Israeli occupation forces have withdrawn to Masgharah Township. Internal Security forces have assumed control of the township's intersection and Sad al-Qir'awn.

On the Jubb Jannin-Suhmur line, the occupation forces have withdrawn to Ba'lul. A mine has exploded on the 'Ammiq line, burning a Lebanese military truck and wounding a sergeant of the 12th Battalion.

Lebanese Army Begins Deployment

NC240946 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0915 GMT 24 Apr 85

[Excerpt] In a statement to our correspondent, a military source has reported that Lebanese Army units have begun deploying in the areas from which the Israeli Army withdrew in western Al-Biqa' this morning.

The source added that orders were issued to the Lebanese Army to begin deployment after the Israelis evacuated their positions in Mashgharah, Jubb Jannin, Suhmur, and 'Ammiq at 0330 today.

Lebanese Army units began their deployment in accordance with orders from the Army Command. Meanwhile, an Internal Security Force has taken over a position which the Israelis evacuated at the Mashghrah-Al-Qir'awn Dam road.

Army To Enter Al-Biqa'

NC241103 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 24 Apr 85

[Excerpts] Internal Security Force and Army elements are gathering at the approaches to Ghazzah Township in western Al-Biqa'. They are preparing to enter the areas which the Israeli enemy forces will evacuate.

A Lebanese Army force advanced along the 'Ammiq line and reached Tallat Sa'luq at 1000 today. A bulldozer is now removing a dirt barrier which the Israeli forces had set up on the main road. Army intelligence members and a sappers regiment are removing mines and filling tunnels in the Jubb Jannin area.

Enemy helicopters dropped leaflets in the areas of western Al-Biqa' and Rashayya, warning inhabitants not to cooperate with resistance fighters during the new phase of withdrawal.

The Israeli occupation forces this morning cut off roads in the Jazzin area at Dahr al-Rumaylah, Al-Barrad locality, and the Bisri Bridge crossing point on the Jazzin-Kafr Huna main road. They also closed most of the schools in the area.

These forces finally have withdrawn from Markaz al-Mihniyah, Bkasin, the military governor's headquarters in Jazzin, Tallat al-Radar in Rum, Tallat al-Sabbah, and Tallat al-Nabi Misha.

2 Palestinian 'Dissident Leaders' Arrive in Beirut
NC231249 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1145 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] Two Palestinian dissident leaders, Abu Mahir and Abu al-'Abbas, have arrived in West Beirut. They have come to reassure the inhabitants of the camps and to work against 'Arafat, who has called for an extraordinary session of the Arab League's Ministerial Council to discuss the status of Palestinians in Lebanon.

Romanian Economic Delegation Arrives 23 Apr
NC231420 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] A Romanian economic delegation arrived in Beirut at noon today for a 1-week visit to Lebanon. The delegation, led by the Romanian deputy economy minister, will hold talks with a number of Lebanese officials on bilateral economic cooperation.

Al-Asad Receives U.S. Envoy Murphy in Damascus

JN231756 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad received Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state, at 1115 today. The meeting was attended by Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' and U.S. Ambassador in Damascus William Eagleton. Murphy conveyed a written message from U.S. President Ronald Reagan to the president. The Middle East situation was reviewed during the meeting. Murphy reviewed the results of the talks he held during his current tour of the region.

The president affirmed Syria's adherence to its principled stands on the question of peace in the region. He pointed out that peace has foundations that must be fulfilled so that it will be comprehensive, just, and in harmony with the principles of the UN Charter and resolutions. The president affirmed Syria's adherence to the Fes summit resolution and the international conference.

The president warned that any move that does not consider the feelings of the Arab masses will be on a dead-end course.

Lebanese Political, Religious Leaders Visit Damascus

Islamic Meeting Held With Khaddam

NC231223 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] The expanded nationalist-Islamic meeting, which began at 1000 today in Damascus, is continuing in the presence of Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. The following political and religious figures have been invited to attend the meeting: Husayn al-Husayni, speaker of the Chamber of Deputies; Prime Minister Rashid Karami; 'Adil 'Usayran, minister of defense and agriculture; Dr Salim al-Huss, minister of education and labor; Nabih Birri, minister of state for south Lebanon and reconstruction affairs and minister of hydroelectric resources and justice; Walid Junblatt, minister of public works, transport, and tourism; Shaykh Hasan Khalid, the mufti of the Lebanese Republic; Shaykh Muhammad Mahdi Shams al-Din, deputy chairman of the Higher Islamic Shi'ite Council; Shaykh Muhammad Abu Shaqrah, leader of the Druze community; former Prime Minister Rashid al-Sulh; former Prime Minister Taqiy al-Din al-Sulh; and Dr Nazih al-Bizri, Sidon deputy and former minister. The meeting was also attended by Ja'farite Mufti Shaykh 'Abd al-Amir Qabalan on behalf of his eminence Shaykh Shams al-Din, who is on a private visit to Tehran, and could not leave because of air traffic conditions between Tehran Airport and the Beirut and Damascus international airports.

Sources close to the Lebanese delegations have said that the discussions are focusing on three main issues: 1. Preserving the general nationalist line by continuing the liberation march and confronting the Israeli plans to cause strife and sow discord in the nationalist and Islamic ranks. 2. Strengthening the Islamic position by rejecting sectarian and confessional division. 3. Studying the existing situation resulting from the recent serious events in Beirut.

The sources added that the Damascus meeting will also focus on drawing up a security plan in West Beirut that will allow the legal regular forces to ensure security in the capital. This is a condition which, according to some news agencies, Prime Minister Karami had set for withdrawing his resignation. The conferees will also discuss the situation in Sidon and its suburbs, where the clashes and shelling have resulted in the death of many civilians and in serious damage to property.

Meeting in Khaddam's Office

JN231533 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1500 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] Damascus, 23 Apr (SANA) — A meeting was held at Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam's office at 1130 today. The meeting was attended by Khaddam and the following Lebanese politicians and men of religion: Husayn al-Husayni, speaker of the Chamber of Deputies; Prime Minister Rashid Karami; 'Adil 'Usayran, minister of defense and agriculture; Taqiy al-Din al-Shulh, former prime minister; Dr Salim al-Huss, minister of education and labor; Rashid al-Sulh, former prime minister; Shaykh Hasan Khalid, mufti of the Republic; Shaykh Muhammad Abu Shaqra, leader of the Druze community; Nabih Birri, minister of resources, reconstruction, and the south; Walid Jumblatt, minister of tourism and public works; Ja'farite Mufti Shaykh 'Abd al-Amir Qabalan; Dr Nazih al-Bizri, Sidon deputy; and Dr Husayn al-Quwatli, secretary general of the Mufti's Office.

The meeting was attended by 'Isam al-Na'ib minister of state for foreign affairs. The discussion during this meeting dealt with the situation in the Lebanese arena and the recent developments in Beirut.

The meeting ended at 1400. The conferees will resume their meeting tonight.

The Lebanese officials and men of religion arrived in Damascus earlier today. They were met at Damascus International airport by Wahib Fadil, minister of state for presidential affairs.

Bulgaria's Zhivkov To Visit Damascus in April

JN231831 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] At the invitation of President Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and Syrian Arab Republic president, Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, will pay an official and cordial visit to Syria at the end of April.

Omani Sultan's Arrival in Jordan Noted

JN231947 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] Qabus ibn Sa'id, the ruler of the Sultanate of Oman, arrived in Amman today; during the visit he will hold talks with

King Husayn on bilateral relations between the two regimes, the latest developments in the Middle East area on the basis of their viewpoints, and joint policies vis-a-vis these developments.

The day after tomorrow, Qabus will join the leaders of the Jordanian and Egyptian regimes in inaugurating the new maritime line linking the Jordanian port of Aqaba with the Egyptian port of Nuwaybi'. The three will hold talks aimed at enhancing their joint stands and coordinating their efforts, in an attempt to support their suspect move in the Arab arena which relies mainly on the Camp David accords and the treasonous Husayn-'Arafat agreement.

AL-BA'TH Views Murphy Tour, Syrian Stand
JN240722 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0345 GMT 24 Apr 85

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "A Firm Stand Toward What Is Taking Place in Lebanon and the Region," *AL-BA'TH* says: Foiling the conspiratorial scheme in Lebanon automatically means foiling all trends of other conspiratorial schemes, which, as we have said, are directed against the principal cause. It is useful to remind you here that the very secret aims of Murphy's visit are the most important, or rather, the most dangerous. What has so far been leaked about the tour affirms that this new tour of Murphy's is aimed at deciding the Arab-Israeli conflict in Israel's interests.

Reagan's administration is doing this as a result of the stand of those who renounced the martyrs' blood and agreed to be tools of implementation in the hands of the United States and Israel. 'Arafat's clique is at the head of these tools. However, leader Al-Asad, who was the principal factor in curtailing the Camp David policy and in abrogating the 17 May agreement, reaffirmed Syria's stand toward the peace issue to the U.S. envoy yesterday pointing out that peace has foundations that must be laid so that it may be a comprehensive and just peace. Leader Al-Asad warned that any move that does not consider the feelings of the Arab masses will lead to a dead end. We reaffirm that the fate of the attempts of the United States and Israel and their symbols in Lebanon and in the region in general will be failure, ignominy, and shame.

Damascus Commentary Examines U.S. Policy, Lebanon
JN231412 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1130 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] Gentlemen: The United States has used its weight to support its political strategy in the Middle East, believing that the region lacks stands and that U.S. diplomacy can move as it likes in order to serve its old claim that it is authorized to fill the vacuum in the region. Such calculations contradict both logic and the Arab struggle against Zionism in order to maintain a future and an existence. These calculations should have been changed after the United States tried various means of force and diplomacy in Lebanon. It was compelled to admit that the vacuum is not real and that there is a pan-Arab decision in the Arab region;this is embodied in Syria's steadfastness and asserted by the principled stands that constitute a strategy of not submitting to blackmail or political maneuvers.

Now, in light of concessions made by the Jordanian and Egyptian regimes as well as by Yasir 'Arafat's leadership, those formulating U.S. diplomacy believe that the Arab option is to hold negotiations with Israel. They believe that a regime's deviation from the pan-Arab course is a unanimous decision, and that 'Arafat's acceptance of U.S. plans is the Palestinian will. However, the United States realizes that such deviation, which is accompanied by propaganda campaigns, will not split the Arab stand as long as Syria, which is confronting the Zionist enemy, rejects the logic of blackmail and the stands of Arab renegades.

Therefore, U.S. diplomacy tried to benefit from the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and from the plans Israel made to keep the Lebanese people in a permanent state of internal confusion. This U.S. diplomacy believes that Israeli agents can become a new card for pressuring Syria's principled and firm stand. We must remind everybody here that Syria has promised its twin, Lebanon, to protect Lebanese security, independence, and national will, which is linked to the pan-Arab will. This alone is sufficient to give the United States and its diplomacy, which have never stopped plotting, the proof that the so-called cards of pressure are merely a mirage when confronted with the Lebanese people's insistence on destroying all obstacles blocking their national and security march. Damascus' role of bringing the Lebanese forces closer together is a positive response to divisionist plans and to Israel's attempts to maintain an alternative presence in Lebanese territory. This trend asserts that Syria is determined to confront the stage that the U.S. secretary of state described as the Arabs' last opportunity.

The Lebanese file should be closed, because the Lebanese people's heroism and sacrifices have forced Israel to withdraw and admit the defeat of its objectives, which tried to use the invasion to impose a fait accompli on the Lebanese and the Arabs. The Lebanese file should also be closed as long as all Lebanese raise the slogan of an independent, unified homeland so that all Lebanese will be masters in their own territory. Therefore, U.S. diplomacy, whose planners and supporters believe that it can be implemented, is actually surrounded by the pan-Arab decision. This decision is supported by Syria's steadfastness and entrenched by southern Lebanon's sacrifices and heroism, which have become the only Arab option for regaining the rights from the Zionist usurpers.

We are sure that those who are revolving in the U.S. orbit fear the escalation of resistance and the entrenchment of armed struggle, just as Israel does. Thus, they run after a U.S. solution, accept U.S. protection, get closer to Israel, and try to assemble themselves through suspect meetings and continued intensive contacts.

What does all this mean? Is it not enough for the United States to know that those whom it considers to be the leaders of its diplomacy have requested U.S. protection, because they are incapable of protecting even themselves. Is this not enough to

convince the United States that those who were involved in its policy asked for protection because they know full well that the masses over which they hold sway reject them as well as their policies?

It seems that the United States has not learned from many of its lessons, the last of which were the lessons of its agents Ja'far Numayri, Al-Sadat, and the Iranian shah. The U.S. Administration's leaders should know that such lessons are so numerous because the march of liberation is stronger and because those who relinquish the national and pan-Arab rights are weaker than the people. U.S. diplomacy should acknowledge the rights of people and should support international will in championing the truth and condemning the aggressors.

Peres Responds to U.S. Economic Advice, Seeks Aid

TA232042 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] Israel is not rejecting the 10 points [for economic reformm] suggested by the United States; however, it does not completely accept them either. Prime Minister Shim'on Peres has sent a letter answering U.S. Secretary of State Shultz and responding to the 10 points. On the issue of PATAM accounts [bank deposits linked to any foreign currency as a hedge against inflation], Peres writes that the government will consolidate recommendations in the next few months. In the letter, the prime minister reiterates the request for additional aid from the United States. For initial details about Israel's answer to the 10-point document, here is our correspondent 'Oded Shahar:

In the letter, the prime minister clarifies to Shultz that Israel is embracing some of the 10 points. The main message emerging from the prime minister's letter is that at this point there are no far-reaching economic steps being taken. However, it is possible that such steps will be taken in the future. On some issues Israel is responding positively, whereas on other issues Israel is saying maybe, and the precise meaning of this maybe is not clear yet. On the issue of PATAM accounts, no commitment was made. The Americans demanded that subsidies for credit end and that the PATAM system be reformed. The prime minister says that the issue is currently under discussion. This means that the U.S. suggestions are not being rejected out of hand. However, for the time being the PATAM system remains as it is, and this issue will be brought before the joint Israeli-U.S. economic committee.

The prime minister also responds to the issue of credit policy, saying that it is still under examination. At the same time, however, he writes: The government will see to it that interest rates in the economy are not too high, that the business sector is not severely harmed, and that unemployment does not increase. The third important issue touched on the budget and the printing of money. The Americans are demanding that early planning be incorporated into economic practice. The government would set clear targets regarding inflation rates, and would determine its budget and credit rates accordingly. The prime minister gave a positive answer. Every 3 months the government will discuss the implementation of the budget, and if there is a deviation the government will take steps to correct this. Mr Peres told Shultz that next month the government will present the Knesset with a draft law resolution that will prohibit the government from printing money. Peres wrote that the economic discussions in Israel are in full swing and the required decisions are far-reaching. According to him the government's economic policy will bring about poisitive results. However — and here came the request — these things do not cancel the need for additional U.S. aid for the near future.

Peres Views IDF Withdrawal, Mubarak Meeting

TA240529 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0400 GMT 24 Apr 85

[Text] The prime minister has said that after the withdrawal from Lebanon is completed, the IDF will not maintain a permanent presence there. There will be no need for patrols or observation points if there is calm. Mr Peres said this in an exclusive Independence Day interveiw given to the Voice of Israel.

On the matter of Egypt, he said he still has no date for a meeting with President Mubarak. Mr Peres is disturbed by the Arab countries' attempts to introduce nuclear weapons into the area, and by the fact that they have already succeeded in introducing missiles.

On economic matters, he expressed opposition to a large devaluation. He anticipates a decrease in inflation and cuts in subsidies. The prime minister announced that funds will be returned to the institutions of higher education because the cuts to their budgets were, in his opinion, a mistake. Mr Peres said he was confident that the United States would give Israel emergency aid. President Reagan gave the prime minister a verbal and written promise on this.

Rabin Invites Middle East Druze to Celebration

TA231434 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin has invited members of the Druze sect in Lebanon and other countries of the Middle East to come to Israel the day after tomorrow [25 April] to attend the Al-Nabi Shu'ayb celebrations. Yitzhaq Rabin added that the State of Israel would open its gates to the Druze from the entire Middle East, to come to Kefar Hittim, the most sacred site for the Druze. Our correspondent Yo'el Dar reports that the defense minister made this announcement at a ceremony at which a unit of Druze soldiers was adopted by a Druze philanthropist, Salim Maqlabi, in the village of Daliyat al-Karmil.

Shamir Says 'Arafat Continues 'Terrorist' Methods

TA231043 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1000 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has said that the PLO's plan to come by sea to perpetrate a mass terrorist attack once again proves that 'Arafat continues to use terrorist methods against Israel and that the alleged moderation of the PLO is unfounded. Speaking to German journalists, Shamir said that if Husayn wants to conduct negotiations with Israel he must get the PLO out of his way. The PLO is an obstacle to peace and will never be a partner to negotiations, the foreign minister stated.

Husayn Shows Interest in Bilateral Talks

TA230839 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 23 Apr 85 p 1

[Report by Yosi Melman and Amir Oren]

[Excerpt] Jordan's King Husayn has recently been sending messages to Israel dealing with the possibility of his joining the peace process. In the messages, the monarch expressed his willingness to renew political negotiations with Israel. The messages were relayed to the prime minister and the vice prime minister via the U.S. Embassies in Tel Aviv and Amman, and through Richard Murphy, the U.S. diplomat who is currently touring the region.

The messages also say that King Husayn believes he will eventually succeed in extracting a declaration from PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat on his willingness to accept UN Resolution 242. Husayn believes that such a statement by the PLO would advance the peace process and allow for negotiations between Israel, a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, and the United States. King Husayn prefers not to take any unilateral steps until he has obtained 'Arafat's agreement.

Political sources in Jerusalem said they were doubtful about King Husayn's chances in this matter, and emphasized that the monarch's "moment of truth" is approaching. He will soon have to decide whether to join the peace process even without the PLO.

IDF Evacuates Eastern Sector of S. Lebanon 24 Apr

TA241310 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1300 GMT 24 Apr 85

[Text] The IDF today evacuated the eastern sector in southern Lebanon. The IDF spokesman announced that the IDF forces evacuated the Al-Biqa' area, the Al-Qir'awn Lake, Jabal al-Baruk, and the Jazzin region; redeployed; and will continue the withdrawal plan according to the Cabinet decision.

Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports that the commander of the Northern Command gave the order of movement at 0600 this morning, and at 1030 the last soldiers departed from Jabal al-Baruk by helicopter. The IDF destroyed the remaining facilities and fortifications that may serve the terrorists. The evacuation was carried out gradually, with each unit covering for the other, and with the defense of assault helicopters.

With the new deployment a geographic buffer has been created between the IDF and the Syrian forces, and this will help reduce the friction with the Syrians. The IDF called on the population in the area that was evacuated as well as in the area that remained under its control to refrain from collaborating with hostile elements. The IDF made it clear that from the moment of the completion of the evacuation, it is the Lebanese Government whichshoulders responsibility for developments in the area.

Our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports that the vehicles of the withdrawing convoys carried large flags of the State of Israel and that the barrels of the artillery pieces were decorated with olive tree branches.

Military Leaders React

TA241317 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1300 GMT 24 Apr 85

[Text] The defense minister has said that now we will have to wait for a period of time in order to prepare the security arrangements in the security strip, follow the developments in the sector facing the Syrians, and to follow their movements. Today the defense minister toured the eastern sector which was evacuated, and in an interview with our military correspondent he stressed that this was a unilateral step on the part of Israel, without any coordination with the Lebanese Army. He also said he hopes the Syrians understand that Israel will not be able to stand idly by if they violate certain restrictions in the evacuated area.

The chief of staff has also said the Syrians know very well that Israel would have to react to any change in the Syrian deployment which would influence the strategic situation. The commander of the Northern Command said that the IDF will not be involved in the developments in the area following the withdrawal, including any attempt by the Christians to preserve the connection between the various areas under their control.

Future of Lebanon After Withdrawal Examined

Syrian, Palestinian Role

TA231025 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew
23 Apr 85 p 1

[Report by Re'uven Pedatzur]

[Text] The IDF has so far managed to recruit only about 100 Druze for the autonomous Druze battalion it wants to set up in the Hasbayya area. This battalion is meant to function in the eastern sector of the security belt.

According to polititcal sources, a struggle has erupted among the Druze inhabitants of the region between supporters of the Arsalan family clan and Junblatt's supporters. At the moment, the former tend to cooperate with Israel, while Junblatt's supporters do not.

The same sources believe that in the future Syria, because of its internal problems and its isolation in the Arab world, will try to goad the various forces in southern Lebanon into attacking Israel. A senior source within the Syrian security service is apparently acting as the coordinator for the Shi'ites. This emerges from an observation of Syrian activity among the different factions within the Shi'ite community. Syria's aim is to prevent any one faction from gaining preponderant influence over the whole community.

The political sources also believe that the Palestinian terrorists, who are currently entrenching themselves in the refugee camps around Tyre and Sidon, might act against Israel with the help of members of the Shi'ite community who would be prepared to carry out attacks for financial gain.

According to the same sources, the more time the IDF dedicates to establishing the security strip while still in Lebanon, the more resilient the area will be in the future and the greater the improvement in the ability of the army of southern Lebanon and the civil guards to counter attacks by terrorist squads will be.

Shi'ite, Amal Plans

TA240704 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0405 GMT 24 Apr 85

[Text] Members of the Amal organization are preparing to take over the Tyre sector the moment the IDF evacuates the area. Shi'ite notables have told our correspondent Hayim Hecht that Amal will set up roadblocks at the entrances to the Palestinian

refugee camps in order to stop the commanders of the Palestinian organizations from organizing attacks against Israel within those camps.

[Begin Hecht recording] The IDF is not concealing the fact that the evacuation of the Tyre sector is very, very close. Orders have already been issued by the Amal General Staff Headquarters, and the Shi'ites know exactly what they are to do when the last IDF armored personnel carrier leaves.

First of all, to be wise, we are encircling the Palestinian camps in Burj al-Shamali, Al-Buss, and Al-Rashidiyah, the mukhtar of Ma'rakah village told correspondents yesterday. They will not liberate their Palestine from Tyre. We, here, unilaterally canceled the Cairo agreement and as far as we are concerened, the Palestinian nation no longer has any rights in southern Lebanon; all the rights belong to the Shi'ites. We have shed much blood because of struggles that were not ours, the Shi'ite notable concluded, and we are not prepared to continue doing so.

The Palestinian refugees, the man stressed, are invited to continue living in the camps, but we will not allow people who incite rioting on behalf of this or that Abu to return to the south. The Amal members have also appealed to the UNIFIL General Staff Headquarters, and made a formal promise: We will do everything in our power to cooperate with you. As soon as the IDF evacuates the area, they said, we will not permit the entry of armed people into the villages south of the Al-Litani River. If anyone causes problems at a UN roadblock, the Amal members in Al-Naqurah promised, just tell us who it is and we will deal with him.

Through articles in *TIMES* , Uri Lubrani is appealing to the Amal organization, proposing that they accept the keys to the southern area. The Shi'ites are well informed on every sentence in the articles. They declare: There will be no attack against Israel from the areas to be evacuated by the IDF. Look at Al-Nabatiyah, they indicate proudly. However, they stress that: We do not recognize any security strip. As far as we are concerned, the army of southern Lebanon [ASL] is the same as the IDF, and we will continue with opposition activities, in full force.

Security sources in Israel certainly hold a favorable view of the attempts by the Amal organization to bring law and order into the area to be evacuated by the IDF. The Lebanese Army's entry into the south is nothing but a ceremony, devoid of content, they told us; it is Amal in Al-Nabatiyah, that is delivering the goods.

It is actually in the villages of Ma'rakah and Al-Tiri, Burj Rahhal and Hallusiyah, the Shi'ite notables say, that we are tired of wars, and we will make every attempt to live in peace here; they point to destroyed homes, abandoned fields, and blocked roads — all this perpetrated by the IDF's iron fist.

As stated, the Shi'ites' attempts to impose order in the area and guarantee that the IDF will have no pretext to return soon are definitely noticeable. However, in both (Maharki) and Jerusalem it is clear that the key to what will happen in southern Lebanon is actually to be found in Damascus. [end recording]

Decline in Military Committee Activity Noted

TA231052 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew
23 Apr 85 p 2

[Report by Eytan Rabin]

[Text] In the last few months a decline has been noted in the activity of the Israeli Military Committee headed by Brigadier General Dov Si'on, and some of the issues that had been under its exclusive authority have recently been transferred to the Foreign Ministry and to Minister 'Ezer Weizman's office.

The *HA'ARETZ* correspondent has learned that in the last few months, Foreign Ministry officials have been calling the military terminal at Tabah directly to receive information and issue instructions. It has been learned that the duties of the Israeli Military Committee have, at present, been reduced to contacts with Egyptian liaison officers at the border terminals.

An authoritative source last night pointed out that activities such as meetings with the Egyptians and temporary arrangements at Tabah, which had been under the jurisdiction of the committee, have been transferred to civilian levels. The same source also noted that in the last meeting between Israeli and Egyptian representatives held in Beersheba, the Israeli side was represented by a civilian and not by an IDF officer. The source went on to say that in the upcoming meeting in Ismailia, Israel will apparently be represented by a Foreign Ministry official.

Sources close to the Israeli Military Committee believe the committee will continue to exist but will only function at the local level.

Gaza Welfare Official Interviewed on European Visit

JN231142 Jerusalem AL-FAJR in Arabic
19 Apr 85 p 3

[Hazim Quttaynah dispatch]

[Text] *AL-FAJR* has met with Rashad al-Shawwa at his office at the Gaza Welfare Society and asked him some questions on his recent visit to Europe; during this visit he met with French President Francois Mitterrand and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. He was also asked what he thinks about the visit by Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs to the region. The first question was on the meeting that took place between Palestinian figures from the occupied territories and Richard Murphy. The following is the content of the interview:

[Quttaynah] You and other Palestinian figures from the occupied territories met with Richard Murphy last Tuesday. Can you give us an idea of what took place at this meeting?

[Al-Shawwa] Our meeting with Murphy was to get acquainted and to exchange viewpoints. We reiterated our firm stands verbally and in a memorandum we submitted to Murphy that the PLO is our legitimate and sole representative; it must attend any negotiations that may be held to seek a just and honorable solution in the region. We also told him that, at present, we are

ready to exchange viewpoints until the stage of negotiations is set when the PLO, since it is our legitimate and sole representative, will be the only one qualified to attend these negotiations. We also emphasized to the U.S. official that we cling to our legitimate rights: the right to establish our independent state, the right to self-determination, and the right to be masters of our destiny. We also condemned the continued Israeli occupation of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip which would not have continued had it not been for the U.S. moral and material support.

On his part, Murphy reiterated his government's stand rejecting any negotiations with the PLO unless, as he said, the PLO recognizes Resolution 242 and the State of Israel. Our reply was that the PLO, which recognized all UN resolutions including the implicit recognition of Resolution 242, has recognized Israel's existence because Israel was established through international resolutions. We reaffirmed our stand that the PLO is our legitimate and sole representative, that more than 120 states have recognized this, and that in light of this, any thought of finding a substitute for the PLO is unacceptable and impossible to achieve.

On our concept of how to settle the issues in the region, we stressed the need to convene an international conference to be attended by all parties concerned, including the PLO and Syria. We also emphasized that the formula of an international conference would cancel any objections that may arise in future.

[Quttaynah] Were any proposals made to you with respect to the settlement of the Palestinian cause during your visit to Europe?

[Al-Shawwa] No proposals were made to me. I was invited to visit France and the United Kingdom by the two countries foreign ministries. My principal concern in this tour was to clarify our cause in a general manner and I focused on three points: First, to convince Europe and make it adopt a unified stand to pressure the United States so that it would, in its turn, pressure Israel to make it realistic and to have it change its stand on the Palestinian cause and the problems it may bring about in the future. Second, we stressed that Europe is the bastion of democracy and the area from where real democracy has spread; we stressed our right to self-determination and on choosing the party that will represent us in any negotiations or that will voice our stands as a Palestinian people. Naturally, this means that we have a representative we have chosen, which is the PLO. I also focused on the need to convince Europe of the PLO's role so that it will convince the United States that the PLO is our representative. Third, Europe recognizes that the West Bank, the Gaza Strip, and Jerusalem are occupied territories. Europe recognizes that these are occupied territories and has expressed the desire to help their inhabitants. The occupied territories are experiencing a deteriorating economic situation as a result of a preplanned Israeli policy to exploit West Bank economy and to seek to make it subservient to the Israeli economy. Israel also seeks to destroy the economy in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip in order to pressure the inhabitants to force them to give up their lands and leave their country.

This makes me call on the EEC countries to take the initiative and come to the assistance of the inhabitants of the occupied territories by purchasing the fruit and vegetables that are produced in the occupied territories. However, the quota of their purchases must have nothing to do with Israel, given that the West Bank and the Gaza Strip are occupied territories and not part of Israel. What justifies our demand for such assistance is that Israel has given itself the right to flood the markets in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip with its industrial and agricultural products while our Arab products are banned from entering Israel except in limited cases and with special permits when vegetables and fruits become scare on Israeli markets. Israel also seeks to bankrupt farmers and industrialists in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip by flooding their markets with its products at competitive prices. These are the three major points I focused on during my trip to Europe.

[Quttaynah] There are rumors about inviting Palestinian personalities to join a Jordanian-Palestinian joint delegation. Have you been invited to join such a delegation?

[Al-Shawwa] In fact, this subject has not been raised with me at all. If I am invited and all the parties accept the invitation, I will have no objection to this.

[Quttaynah] Israeli Minister 'Ezer Weizman suggested some time ago establishing an experimental autonomy in the Gaza Strip. What do you think of this and has it been discussed with you?

[Al-Shawwa] No one has discussed this subject with me at all. This subject has two sides: The political and basic side makes this subject a part of the comprehensive solution of the Palestine question. When dealing with it from the political aspect, it must be an indivisible part of solving the Palestine question. The other side is the possibility of giving wider authorization to the local authorities by which I mean the municipalities. If this is possible outside the framework of the settlement of the cause and to improve the situation in the occupied territories, this is in the hands of the Israeli authorities which can do it without anybody rejecting it. For example, the Israeli authorities have restricted the prerogatives of all the West Bank and Gaza municipalities with stringent military laws and orders that chained the hands of local authorities by preventing the municipalities from granting licenses for building public buildings such as schools and hospitals without special permission from the military authority. If Israel wants to improve living conditions in the occupied territories, it could do this, first, by cancelling these restrictions and second by granting local authorities wider prerogatives to improve the citizens' living conditions. Israel can carry this out without negotiations or peace treaties, since this is the normal situation that must exist in any society, especially in our occupied territories.

[Quttaynah] Recently, there was talk about the possibility of appointing Arab mayors in the West Bank and Gaza. Has this subject been raised with you?

[Al-Shawwa] Not at all. This subject has not been raised with me.

[Quttaynah] What is your opinion about the Palestinian- Jordanian agreement?

[Al-Shawwa] We consider the Palestinian-Jordanian agreement and the Jordanian-Egyptian rapprochement as a nucleus for Arab unity and not an axis against anybody. From this premise, we call on Syria to understand our position in the occupied territories. If any misunderstanding has taken place between Syria and the PLO, we hope that Syria will be tolerant because the sword of the kinfolk must be blunt, not sharp.

LIBYA

Agreement To Strengthen Ties With Sudan Signed

LD231759 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 1715 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] At noon today at the Palace of the People the minutes of an agreement to strengthen and develop bilateral relations between the two fraternal peoples in Libya and Sudan was signed. The minutes of the agreement call for restoring relations, exchanging bilateral visits at all levels, linking the two countries with regular direct air routes, strengthening bilateral cooperation in all fields and at various levels, and setting up joint committees. The minutes of the agreement stressed the importance of bilateral action for the sake of realizing the aims of relations in the service of the two fraternal peoples.

The minutes of the agreement were signed by Dr 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki, secretary of the Popular Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison and by Staff Brig Fadlallah Burmah Nasir, member of the Sudanese Transitional Military Council.

Communique Issued

LD241450 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 24 Apr 85

[Text] Tripoli, 24 Apr (JANA) — A communique was issued today in both Tripoli and Khartoum about the resumption of fraternal relations between Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and the Democratic Republic of Sudan. The following is the text of the communique:

Proceeding from the bonds of the pan-Arab affiliation of the two fraternal peoples of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and the Democratic Republic of Sudan; and out of their conviction in Arab unity as an objective and a destiny; and emphasizing the need to confront all the challenges and the dangers of imperialism and Zionism which are aimed at the present and the future of the Arab Nation, the two sides have agreed to resume fraternal relations between the two countries and activate cooperation between them in various fields in a manner that will serve national and pan-Arab aspirations and objectives.

Jallud Meets With Sudanese Government Officials

LD231914 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 1715 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud at noon today met with Staff Brigadier Fadlallah Burmah Nasir and Staff Brigadier Faris 'Abdallah Husni, members of the Sudanese Transitional Military Council. Strengthening bilateral relations between the two fraternal people and opening up new horizons for these relations were discussed.

The meeting was attended by the secretary of the Popular Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison and Lieutenant Colonel Isma'il al-Hajj Yusuf, and Brother 'Abd al-Majid Bashir al-Ahmadi, the former Sudanese ambassador to the Jamahiriyah attended on the Sudanese side.

Sudanese Delegation Departs

LD240922 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 24 Apr 85

[Text] Tripoli, 24 Apr (JANA) — Staff Brigadier 'Abdallah Burmah Nasir and Staff Brigadier [as received] Faris 'Abdallah Hasan, members of the Transitional Military Council in Sudan and their accompanying delegation this morning left Tripoli at the end of their visit to Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, during which they had talks and contacts concerning the consolidation of bilateral relations in all fields between the two fraternal peoples in libya and Sudan.

They were seen off at Tripoli International Airport by Brigadier Abu Bakr Jabir Yunis, commander in chief of the Arab Libyan Armed Forces, and a number of officers from the Libyan Armed Forces.

Al-Qadhdhafi Addresses Students, Teachers 15 Apr

LD211821 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 1816 GMT 15 Apr 85

[Speech by Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, chief of state of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, to the masses of secondary schools and teachers of training colleges in Nalut, Yafran, and Jadu on 14 April; place not given — recorded]

[Text] This meeting comes at a time when you are celebrating the anniversary of the 7 April students' revolution which furthered the Al Fatih revolution and brought the students into the popular revolution. It furthered the popular revolution and affirmed the meanings announced 7 April at Al Fatih University. [chants]

High morale, rejoicing, and vitality have been the result of the students' revolution. This vitality you are living through proves your happiness. Happiness cannot be achieved except through freedom and this happiness proves that we are free men. One cannot be a free man except when all material and moral shackles are destroyed.

It indeed appears that some moral and material shackles have been broken in Libya, which set the masses, students, workers, soldiers, officials, and manual workers and professionals free and made them feel happy.

As we were passing through the various areas yesterday we noticed high morale, rejoicing and positive reaction to life and with national, pan-Arab, and international events, in every village we passed through. All this proves that there is happiness, and happiness cannot be achieved until the people are free. Freedom cannot be achieved until the material and moral shackles and fetters are broken. Thus, the revolution continues. It will engage more of the forces fighting for freedom so that all shackles will be destroyed and complete equality secured for the new generation, both male and female, the generation that should indeed by the generation of wrath. [chants]

The present generation is indeed the generation of wrath. We must be angry at all of the harmful legacies, harmful to life in this land, be it political, economic, or social life.

Our forefathers, Arab forefathers, came to this land over 10,000 years ago in successive waves of immigration, the last such waves taking place after the advent of Islam. The first waves of immigration were in the days of Ham and Shem and the dispute between them.

Our forefathers owned this land through their long possession. They seized it and built it up for thousands of years. Intensive strifes have been continuing since that time and continue to the present in an effort to control this land, vanquish its people, enslave them, make them serfs, and use them to serve foreigners. This conflict has been going on since the days of the Romans and their arrival in the Arab land, when they attempted to turn it into a land belonging to Rome. Then came the Greeks, and Byzantines, who were followed by the modern colonialists; the Italians, French, and British. Finally there were the capitalist, imperialist colonialism led by the United States.

I want you to understand that the struggle over this land, which your forefathers owned for thousands of years, still continues and has not ended. You might say that the Roman rule has ended and the Roman Empire no longer exists and consequently there is no struggle. Italy in 1911 carried the flags of Rome of 200 BC. The aggression and the conflict will continue until we have sovereignty over our land. It is inevitable, indeed you should not be at all surprised, that after dozens, hundreds, or even thousands of years, we will find ourself facing Rome again, the United States again, the Romans, the Byzantines but in a new form, so that they might attain their ultimate objective of annihilating the Arab nation, take control of this strategic area that extends from the ocean to the Gulf.

In order to dominate this region, we observe them using all types of weapons whether they be cultural, political, economic, or psychological. So, do not say that the Americans only come at us with missiles and aircraft, or that the Israelis only come at us with tanks and bulldozers, or that the Romans, Byzantines, Knights of Malta, and Greeks came at us with ships and guns or that Italy succeeded in colonizing us with only warships, guns, and Eritrean battalions in 1911. Not at all. To get to this place and across it to Fazzan, Al-Kufrah, and Tabisti, Italy used all types of weapons: ships, guns, camels, machineguns, and aircraft. It used all of these. In addition to all of these, Italy used other weapons as well. Yusuf Khraybish and the other traitors like him at Jabal al-Akhdar Mountain, Fazzan, Sidra, Al-Jabal al-Gharbi were all parts of the weapons employed by the Italian colonialists to occupy the land of your forefathers and enslave you. The same thing continues. Khraybish and other traitors... [chants drown Al-Qadhdhafi's voice, forcing him to pause]

The learned mufti of the Libyan land, Idris Sanusi, who was the king of the Libyan kingdom, all of them are like Khraybish, were weapons the enemy used to fulfill a single objective; namely, the colonialist objective which it [the colonial power] seeks. It does not care who it is... [Al-Qadhdhafi interrupted, asked the person who interrupted him to speak; the person spoke some indistinct sentences regarding the Armed Forces; Al-Qhadhdhafi said yes; slogans] What this brother has said is correct. Islam is a call in the mosques, Islam is education, Islam is ethics, and we do not accept any other Islam except the Islam of the Koran that contains neither sects nor factions, neither parties nor deceit. If someone comes to you directing a party in the name of Islam, he is an imposter no different from Musaylamah al-Kadhdhab [an early deserter from Islam following Muhammad the Prophet's death] who formed a party in Yemen in the name of Islam for the purpose of liquidating the Islamic call. The messenger [Prophet Muhammad] fought him [Al-Qadhdhafi did not correct himself] and those who came after the prophet fought him until he was eliminated. [shouts]

Some imposter may come to you intending to form a party with the aim of handing this country over to America, and will tell you that this is done in the name of Islam. There are no political parties in Islam nor are there any parties at all. Islam is a universal call bigger than any party, bigger than any political organization. Islam does not approve working in the dark, clandestine cells and asassinations. This is a method America encourages in order to eliminate Islam. [shouts] It is especially you, the new generation that someone will try to make a fool of. [shouts] He will try to exploit Islam, saying to himself: Ah! Well, by God those people at the mountain are religious and true Muslims, they observe their prayers. Those I can now laugh at and exploit and form a party in the name of Islam so that it [the party] will lead me to power. You must be vigilant towards every teacher, male or female, male schools or female schools. If someone presents Islam to you in the form of a party or in the form of clandestine action, this one is first of all, belittling you and considering you a fool whom he can deceive... [interrupted with shouts]

The one who presents Islam to you in the form of political action, first judges you to be stupid [words indistinct]. He then harms Islam itself to which you are attached. The one who prays and fasts, who is pursuing religion in the correct way, is set upon by a gang like the gang of the Muslim Brothers, the reactionary, dirty... [chants], No! No!, Do not interrupt me. Let me finish, they set a criminal gang upon him and he then finds himself involved in a party, a secret leaflet, a bomb in the dark, a knife. All right, this is a crime in itself: One prays, a youth who is observing his religion in the correct manner. This is enough, thanks be to God. This man does not need another person. Why do you go and find him?

The criminal Muslim Brothers gang, whose headquarters is now in America and which is under the supervision of a CIA officer, and its budget, which is part of American intelligence, is attached to secret action abroad. In other words, this is part of the American intelligence's secret activity which is hostile to the anti-American peoples desiring liberation and occupy their place on earth like this people. Imagine the method, if I call upon people to follow God and, indeed, to practice Islam one who is righteous and prays, thanks be to God does not need me. But if we find a deviant, if we teach him religion we do so openly using a megaphone. But what does it mean if we whisper in his ear and ask to speak to him alone? It means that we believe he is simple-minded, that I have another purpose other than to thank God.

Islam is not secretive. All over the world the call God is great and there is no God but Allah and Muhammad is his prophet is heard

on top of the minaret 5 times a day. See what the Muslim Brothers do. They distribute themselves at the mosques. This is a police action, the action of gangs, Mafia, the action of thieves. They distribute themselves among the mosques and say if you find a religious one, recruit him. Thus, they do not teach religion, you, the religious, exploit our religion, believe us to be fools, and turn us into a political party that fights for you so that you once again become rulers. They ruled in Sudan. This was its finish. The first day they ruled in Sudan they imprisoned 8,000 women, they and Numayri, 8,000 women and with them about 5,000 children. They imprisoned them in animals' stables because they did not have anywhere to put them. Why? They said they deviated from religion? What did they do?. They said they sold banned things. One sells a local brew, one trades. What is important is that they told them this is against Islam. All right, they told them, give us a trade, gives us honest work instead of the local brew we sold and which you said was banned. Bring us industry, agriculture, knitting, weaving. Hundreds of children died in this stable.

Why did Numayri fall? Because Sudan became unbearable after it was governed by the Muslim Brothers. The whole people preferred to die rather than be governed by the Muslim Brothers. Thousands of children with their mothers were imprisoned in the stable. They imprisoned a woman with her child: How will she provide for him? For two hours a day on the radio he whips, cuts off hands, and legs. All of this because the doctors told him not to drink alcohol anymore. So he banned all of Sudanese but not because of his righteousness. This is the result. See the farce of the regime, reactionary in the name of Islam [words indistinct]. Twenty million Sudanese, a people of twenty million disappeared. [chants of Numayri is a coward] After the scandal of Sudan, there is no longer an excuse for the Muslim Brothers to present themselves as possible ruler of any country. There is no longer an excuse after their farce in Sudan which hastened Numayri's fall.

The Muslim Brothers for years have been working secretly in order to govern a country. They said when we rule, we unite Islam and raise the word of God. All right, they had the opportunity of ruling Sudan. You saw the result. Take the sale of bread. One who was hungry passed by [words indistinct] and stole a loaf of bread. Why was he hungry while the other had [words indistinct] selling bread at an exorbitant price, and one is hungry, and the wheat and the barley belongs to the Sudanese, and the injustice, oppression, exploitation, and the unjust and oppressive laws made one rich and one poor. It is the right of the poor to take it piece by piece. The first time the Muslim Brothers seek out those who sell the local bread and who steal a loaf of bread and who do not have a beard and who have grown their nails. All this in this age in which nations race in space. There is now the star wars program. You hear of star wars, using lasers against missiles. The Russians, brothers, and the Americans, they are not [words indistinct], or demons, or angels who came from heaven. They are nations like us. They have no secret other than they strive to unite themselves and have become great nations which now control the stars. They are now photographing us from space without us being able to see them.

At a time when nations are racing to control the stars and searching for medicine to eliminate cancer, prolong life, and eliminate all diseases from which man suffers, and in which turn [words indistinct] the wall, the stones into cloth, they turn them into cloth, in which they turn oil into silk, the world now revolves around scientific research centers, laboratories and institutions. In this age the Muslim Brothers fight and they walk around with bombs, like you saw same time last year, assassinations, rifles and with mines and bullets. When they come to rule do they seek, as we have said, the one who has grown his nails, one who goes around selling the local bread, a woman who did not know how to bring up her child or who had left her husband [words indistinct], one driving at night, one who is hungry who took a loaf of bread? Where do we stand in relation to this? Do we lack one who is going around selling the local bread? Let them sell an ocean of the local bread but at the same time [words indistinct].

Who has this mandate? One comes to talk to you about Islam while he is not a prophet. If Muhammad ibn 'Abdallah appeared alive and I became certain that he is alive, I would listen to him because he is a prophet sent by God to follow the path. Call thou to the way of they Lord with wisdom and good admonition, and dispute with them in the better way [from the Koran], not with bombs. If Muhammad comes [words indistinct] Mecca and its surroundings, I will listen to his words. But when this or that man comes and he wants to make me reenter Islam, they are men and we are men. We shall not listen to them.

Never listen to someone who comes to talk to you, you the new generation, the new youth [words indistinct]. We will not be able to build a civilization or defeat America or liberate Palestine or even make a [words indistinct] or any profession or trade with which to enter the age. If you the new generation listen to humbug and fairy tales, one comes to you and instead of talking to you about the atom, the electron, and space, he comes to talk to you about the local bread, the severing of hands, the severing of legs.

There are courts, there are laws. When one steals when he is not in need, when the wealth is distributed, when authority, weapons, and wealth are in the hands of the people, and houses distributed equitably, and there is equality in agriculture, industry, weapons, and social opportunity, and one comes and attacks another and steals from him because he has lost his mind, because he has a mental illness, we treat him. Within this treatment, there is a law which cuts off his hand or leg in the court. But when an imposter comes to youth like these who are learning about star wars and about the laser and how to use it in agriculture, medicine, industry and communications, and war, and learn how to turn the soil into gold, how to extract 1000 derivatives from oil — in Japan, they extract protein from oil. You extract crude oil; they take it in Japan and they extract from it protein, meat.

Many people do not know what protein is. They extract meat from oil. The state whose youth spends 24 hours in the factories, not reading yellow books. What did Al-Suyutti say and what did Ibn Taymiyyih say and what did Hasan al-Banna say? This is an empty [words indistinct] who takes a story, a yellow book to read and pass time. To laugh about it and walk on. Religion to the religious man. "Today I have perfected your religion for you, and I have completed my blessing upon you, and I have approved Islam for your religion." These are God's words from the tongue of the Prophet. We shall not listen to another, to an imposter,

Musaylamah the Liar, once again. Sujah once again, the Priestess once again, Kusaylah once again. No longer will a Ibn Jahl emerge, Ibn 'Umayyah. No longer will another come up and start to dupe us with these verses. Who is his prophet? The one who still talks to you about Islam in this manner is a nonbeliever, an imposter, another Musaylamah.

Brothers, only one person was entrusted with the task of spreading Islam: the Prophet. The prophet left us a book. God told him: Tell the people today I have completed your religion for you, have bestowed my favor and have accepted that Islam shall be your religion. The prophet said this and died.

He was followed by caliphs, creeds and other things. All these are worldly, secular, man-made and political matters, a struggle for power. The Prophet had no deputy. Had he had a deputy he would have said my deputy shall be Abu Bakr, 'Umar, 'Ali or Mukhtar or so and so. The Prophet was no president of a republic so that he would have a vice president. [preceding sentence in English] He was no king so that he would entrust things after him to his crown prince.

The Prophet was the carrier of a message. He conveyed it and died. After that, everyone of us is responsible by himself for this message: The right is clear and the wrong is clear. Nobody shall be held responsible for the burden of the others. It does not concern me if my son has sins. On doomsday, they shall not come to the imam of the mosque and tell him to be responsible for the sins of a person in his village who had committed sins. On doomsday, nobody shall recognize him as imam. The Muslims all shall be considered equal.

Using religion as a means for power, it is a quest for domination over the others, it is a quest for power. If they cannot attain it politically, they try to attain it through spiritual domination. Listen: When a charlatan comes and talks to you about religion and tries to make you to follow him, do not listen. Religion is yours too, it is not his alone. Anyone of you can read Arabic and consequently can read the Koran. Islam, briefly, consists of 5 religious orders: To testify that there is God. Once you say this, you have joined the faith. Then to perform prayers, to observe the fast, to perform the pilgrimage if you can, and to offer alms, if you can. Why cannot we know these things. Even our grandmother knows them. It does not need charlatans, Muslim Brotherhood members or anyone of their ilk. Who does not know the 5 pillars of Islam. Even those who do not know Arabic, those in the remotest parts of the world, in the Philippines, know them. But for someone to come to force you to believe that doomsday shall come or shall not come, he has no right to do so. It does not concern him. God will bring me to account. They asked Moses about the early centuries, he replied only God knows.

Listen: If some one comes to talk to you about religion in this manner, do not follow him or let him dominate you. Such a man would be a sick man. He could not dominate you politically or economically, or make you serfs and slaves in his farm, or servants in his house or workers in his palace and buildings, or put yourselves under his mercy while he sat like a tyrant, or become a king or a president over you, so he tries to compensate for all that by seeking to enslave people by spiritual means. He is like a magician or a trickster who deceives people.

You, the new youth and new generations, you must understand. If some one comes to talk to you and to teach Islam and to criticize the society, tell him: You had better know yourself first before you come to talk.

Then you came up with a party, the students should tell such a person, a Muslim Brotherhood. We will then be like someone going around selling local brew such as happened in Khartoum at a time when we are in an age of space and star wars. That is a false charlatan. Such a man tries to numb our minds and so we must hate him. Even if religion has become like this, then we must hate it.

There are some reactionary Arab countries where every act of profanity and every act of exploitation is considered part of Islam. The most profane people exist in such countries. If Islam let an oil amir possess 10 palaces, 10 planes, and caches of gold and diamonds while we have none in our country, then we would abandon Islam. By God almighty, some atheists came to me. I asked them: Why did you renege on Islam. They replied: Because everything they attribute to Islam: The palaces are in accordance with Islam, capitalism is of Islam, contracts of Islam, dealing with America is of Islam. The imam in Arab reactionary countries delivers a sermon on Friday in which he urges cooperation with America and talks about dealing with Jewish-owned banks urging them to place their money in them.

If you have money, we are not servants. God did not say that we should become slaves.

I am addressing the new generation, the generation of anger. Eliminate anyone who tries to take you for a fool, anyone who comes to talk to you in the name of the Islamic Liberation Party. [chants] Anyone who wants to explain religious matters to us, or who believes this matter was part of religion and we need it, we tell him come into the mosque. Let him say what he wants in the mosque. He does not need to create cells or take one aside to talk to him under cover of darkness or at secret rendezvous or take him home and enter from the back door. Not at all. Come to the mosque and talk: O Muslims, offer alms, O Muslims pray, O Muslims do not abandon prayers, fast for to fast is better for you. This talk has nothing to do with parties, with rules, with domination or with America. You want to talk about religion, you will have difficulty. Even in the street, come here to the street and talk and say: Pray, offer alms, do good, believe in God.

By God, nobody will molest you. All will listen to you.

As for education, everyone wants to educate his children and himself and to learn about Islamic morals. But it is not Islam if you come to me and start setting up a political party headed by a chairman, Political Bureau, Central Committee, officer in charge of military matters, and someone else in charge of propaganda. Islam is not political bureaus, distribution of posts, and a regime like in Sudan. [Words indistinct] this is absurd. What the Muslim Brotherhood and the Islamic Liberation Party and the rightwing Islamic groups are doing is false. I see that it will lead to one thing: People will shy away from religion. They will reject religion. This is what has made so many people stop believing in religion.

A long time ago an Indian military man had his bed next to mine in a dormitory which was housing hundreds of military men from all parts of the world. This was in 1966. I said to him: You happen to be my neighbor. I asked him where he was from and so on, and in the end I asked him what his faith was. He said: I have no religion. I said: How can you have no religion? He said: I am from India. And India makes one stop believing in religion. I asked him why. He said: It is all knives, swords, and nails round the clock; someone is eating fire while saying that this is religion and this is God or (the image thereof). Then there are those who attack one another, in the process destroying a mosque or temple, fighting in the streets, throwing stones, reading palms, saying tomorrow you will die and be reborn as a calf. How absurd can you get? He added: I am an intelligent man. Do you expect me to get involved in this strife between this Muslim faction and that Sikh faction and that Buddhist group, and the Jews, Christians, and Catholics? He said: These problems made me reject religion. I am not prepared to fight anyone or have anyone fight me: Go and attack the temples of other factions. All these problems: This is wrong and this is right. He said: For this reason I gave up religion and became an atheist. If god exists, I have an excuse. On judgment day I will tell him I was not able to get involved in these problems; I was not sure whether these people were right or wrong. If he does not exist, he said, at least I have rid myself of the world's problems.

I have told you about the trivialities of the Muslim Brotherhoods and the Liberation Party, the Islamic Liberation Party — Al-Nabhani — which Britain created in 1948 in a partnership between British intelligence and the Israelis. They felt that setting up an Islamic liberation party would stop the Muslims from rising up in a jihad. A jihad was not permitted, for fear that someone might emerge and unite all the Muslims. It was not permitted for someone to come along and unite the Muslims from Indonesia to Casablanca. We cannot even unite Lebanon. We cannot create a single state in Lebanon. We can not even unite the Arab nation. No. They thought that he would arise to create unity from Indonesia to Casablanca, and that it would then be up to him whether or note to declare a jihad. It means that we are to sit and watch Palestine be occupied and the the Israelis make nuclear missiles and atomic bombs and keep on battering us, and we are to say nothing while we receive these blows to our heads. The Islamic Liberation Party says: You must not say anything. You must not wage a jihad, because it is not the right time for waging a jihad.

These absurd talks by the Muslim Brotherhood and the Islamic Liberation Party set up by Al-Nabhani — tool of British intelligence and the Israelis — I said that these trivial talks make people stop believing in Islam. Is Islam to progress via U.S. intelligence? There are Libyans who are members of the Muslim Brotherhood. They fled to the United States. Who is responsible for them? It is an American intelligence officer. American intelligence is their faith. Someone comes to talk to you about Islam while he is obeying U.S. intelligence — can we accept this sort of Islam? The institutions of the party of Al-Nabhani — agent of British and Israeli intelligence — are enslaving people and robbing them of their money to use in building palaces, companies, gold markets. These are private ownership, which Islam says you must have nothing to do with.

Imagine: Even after the revolution, the Green Book, after education, enlightenment, deliverance, and true liberation, it turns out that the contractors, merchants, brokers, and all those engaged in usury — something that is forbidden — those who used to make vast profits from interest payments, have come out and said that usury is lawful. How? They have said: The company is ours; we own it. The palaces are also our property. All this land which we have divided up for developments is our property. We say how can it be your property? When your mother gave birth to you, did she also give birth to this land, so that it becomes your property? Did she give birth to all these buildings as well? Did she also give birth to these companies? Is it not a fact that you obtain them through injustice and unlawful gains, great usury, through contracts, competition, brokerage, through deception in the name of Islam, saying that this is your livelihood? How is it your livelihood? It will be your livelihood the day we divide the wealth of the country up into equal shares, when everyone takes his share and we live as equals, like we here are now, and there is no master or slave, no employer and worker, no government apart from the people — no government making laws for its own benefit and the benefit of its cronies and agents, making deals like other governments in the world do and like governments in the previous era used to do.

Everyone gets his share through his toil and sweat. This is his property. Today you work to get a house worth 20,000 dinars; you receive 15,000 as a loan, and the remaining 5,000 are saved up from the work you do without exploiting others. You work to pay off this 15,000-dinar loan. This house can properly be considered a sacred property. It is your right to die for it. [as heard] And if a road or project encroaches on it, you must receive just compensation. However, consider the case where someone has a false claim on land created by God, for example, by having it registered in his name when he was a minister or deputy; when a road is to pass through it he claims compensation, saying: The Libyan people must compensate me because the road of the Libyan people will pass through my land. We say: Is this your land or the land of the Libyan people? Brothers, it is a source of amazement how in the defunct regime every day a minister, contractor, or merchant would be stabbed to death; this shows that we were not enlightened. People can be deceived, and in fact unaware people can be led by an imposter to the abyss and made fools of. It is possible for a Musaylamah al-Kadhdhab [contemporary of the Prophet Muhammad] or a Khraybish [considered an early 20th-century collaborator with the Italians] or an Abu al-Isa'd al-'Alam [Libyan mufti appointed by the Italians] or a Idris Sanusi to come, or a Sujah or Al-Kahinah, and make mockery of them. If the people are ignorant, it is possible in fact to deceive them.

How could you clap your hands under the defunct regime, believing that this country was independent, when we had to expel [words indistinct] five U.S. bases? And 20,000 Italians owned the land and whoever lived on it. The day the revolution began we flew from Benghazi to (Al-Baydha) to Abraq in a plane. The crew began talking with Malta. I asked: What have we got to do with Malta? We were the leadership of new revolution. Why are you talking to Malta? We were the leadership of new revolution. Why are you talking to Malta? We found out that Libyan airspace was under the control of Malta. I looked at the map and found out that up to (Tebissi) was written: limits of

Maltese airspace. It was, then, an airport named Valetta which directed and controlled aircraft overflying all of Libya. And to direct them, the control center was in Malta; you can imagine! If you wanted to land at Tripoli Airport you had to talk with Malta, and it would tell you whether or not you could land. It was Maltese, and in fact British, as they left Malta only a few years after the revolution in Libya.

You were saying that we were independent. And you applauded when Idris al-Sanusi came along and believed all of his lies. Now the stray dogs abroad [words indistinct] intending to return to these trivialities. This means that we are still stupid, for them to harbor the ambition to bring back all of previously existing falsehood and lies. [as heard] Nothing is left except for the Muslim Brotherhood and the agents and contractors to return. He who considers his stomach his homeland, let him go to the Israelis. There are Libyans collaborating with the Israelis in the occupied territories. Let them fall into the abyss. We do not want them. However, if they talk about us we will slaughter them. This is the homeland for those who live here. [as heard] He who lives here lives on land that belonged to his ancestors. [shouts from audience]

I come back to what I was saying: Those who live on this land are the descendants of those who came and settled here thousands of years ago. As for the mercenaries — (Sfraqis), (BenKatt'o), (Dabbus), (Shakrin). Someone called (Shakrin), someone called (Ekes), someone called (Sefarakis), and someone called (Mafrakis). [laughter] Are you laughing at these names? These are the names of people who have told me that they will liberate Libya. You will liberate Libya? How nice you are! How good you are! Libya, which has taken care of you, provided you with a living, and made your families rich, enabling you to rule the Libyans for decades with your money. You were driving big Mercedes and Chevrolets and running over our sons in the streets. You used to wave your money in front of policemen and government officials; you forced us to keep silent. How often they ran over us in their cars, the Mercedes, the Chevrolets and Cadillacs! These families took our land and divided it up. Who did that? Sefarakis, who was in Crete. They used to say while abroad: We cooperate with American and the Israelis. They were with Al-Sadat and Numayri — one of them was beheaded, and the other lost his [illegible] [laughter] They said we would cooperate with them. [illegible, laughter] How good they were to reward us in this way, to conspire against us! Do not conspire if Libya is not to your liking. You must have known that Libya would revert to its owners. But now that it has returned you do not like it. You only want to be the rulers over Libya. You want the highrise buildings, the buildings, the contracts, the companies, and the banks, while we — the owners of the land in which our forefathers are buried and for which our forefathers fought and died, generation after generation, always deprived — now Libya is not to your liking because it has returned to its owners. [as heard] All right, if Libya is not to your liking, go to Crete. You have no right to conspire against Libya and reward it with evil. Idris al-Sanussi, in whose era you were running the country, is buried here; dig him up, dig up his grave and bury yourself with him. He was your master. We have evicted the Italians. Badossa — the Jew who used to be ruler in Benghazi — the deputies of Libya selected a rich Jew [words indistinct]. When you used to go to his shop you were asked: Where do you come from? Auguri. [greetings in Italian] Who were the (Awageers)? (B'nali)? (Binali) was the one who adopted Badossa, telling him: You are one of the Binali family. Why should the Binali family be above other families? Why should the (Awageers) be above others? They did so because the Jew was rich. They thought the world would not change. They thought that Badossa would be ruler of Benghazi. He who did not go to Badossa's shop and bow before him used to experience hell.

I used to be an officer in Benghazi and used to see the people, and stop to see the humiliation. He who did not pay homage to the Badossa shop and seek Badossa's blessings never felt that he had entered the town of Benghazi. There were people who wanted to die because of the scandals they used to accept and the humiliation they used to suffer. Instead of resisting, they were humiliating themselves. We seized the opportunity in 1967 when the war broke out between 'Abd al-Nasir and the Israelis, and Badossa's shop was burnt — it was burnt by a free man. Badossa fled. Badossa and Seferakis will not be on this land — they do not own it; neither do Shakrin nor Ekes. The land belongs to you. Do not accept the Muslim Brotherhood or the Islamic Liberation Party on this land. Do not agree to be led by anyone from anywhere. You have the free will. You decide your own destiny.

Before God, each one of you is responsible for himself. There is no responsibility before a party. No person shall ask the Muslim Brothers to sit as judges over this people. On the day of judgment, each person shall be responsible for himself and shall have to account for his own deeds. On Judgement Day we shall bring him to the open book [quotation from the Koran]. You read your own book. They would not even bring the imam behind whom you pray to give an account for your deeds. They would not say: Imam, please come forward and testify about this person who used to pray with you. The angels are here; they stand and watch your actions. They record everything! They do not need imams or a party or anything else! [illegible] who runs a party should declare that he is running a party [illegible] bringing others to task for the sake of the [illegible] brew and [illegible] sake of chopping the hands of the people [illegible] and spreading trivialities and charlatanism! [as heard] Regrettably, we find them even now, after the revolution and the era of enlightenment, as you learned when you discovered them last year at this time. They are living among you and practicing their charlatanism. You should have discovered them earlier and slaughtered them, if there were a male or female teacher living among you and practicing charlatanism, laughing [illegible] this is your land. You know that it is the land of your forefathers. No one can take it from you. Do not let them take it away from you. Among the weapons which the enemy used in order to seize this land from you were the following: [no weapons listed].

The Romans came — I spoke about this last year and I shall repeat it here; God willing, I shall not need to talk about it again — the Romans and the Greeks came and said that the inhabitants of this mountain are robbers, from Libya to the mountains in Morocco and Algeria. May be these people were different races. They said: No, they are Berbers! This is the first definition — to call all of them Berbers. What did they mean by the term? [sentence incomplete] As we inhabited the mountain or the valley or the [illegible], however, it came to general use. However, they had a reason for this terminology. The Romans

wanted to portray before the world then, as America now claims, that Libya is a country of terrorism, and that we and the Palestinians are terrorists. Exactly this, so that the world will be convinced that it has a duty to punish them and strike at them, and that the occupation of Libya is one of the duties of the civilized countries. In the end it is colonialism. They have lost Libya, as we have expelled them; and they want to return. How? They produce every pretext. The Romans devised them before the world of that time — at the time there were the Greeks on the one side and Carthage on the other — and claimed that the Berbers were oppressing the people of North Africa, killing them and plundering their farmlands and homes. They said these are Berbers and that they deserve punishment. Why? They said that they were uprooting trees, setting farmlands ablaze, destroying houses and slaughtering animals. Actually, our ancestors of the mountains were originally in the valley, but they fled to the mountain when the Romans came; then they started their attacks, their scorched-earth policy. We applied the scorched-earth policy against them. We attacked the farmlands which they confiscated from us and burned them, killed their animals, and destroyed their houses. This holy struggle of your ancestors was in the eyes of the Romans a barbaric action. Berber and Berberism [spoken in English] means barbarianism in their language. They gave us that name. When you read history books, historians say that the propaganda spread by the Romans and the Greeks and naming the people of this region in North Africa, the mountain people, Berbers, has after thousands of years obscured the true history. It was propaganda which created a problem in the historical research. Had they not made that propaganda it would have been very easy to know the origin of this people, their language, and so forth.

We had forgotten about it, then the Italians came in 1911. Imagine, after 2,200 [as heard] years the Romans returned under the name of Italians. They said that they wanted to recover Rome's properties and Libya was part of those properties, Libya was the fourth coast of Italy. They brought the old Italian flag. Well, this is colonialism. What they had planted 2,000 years ago they found again. They used in 1911 the propaganda spread by their ancestors 2,000 years ago and called us Berber. What Berber? Oh, yes. They said Arabs and Berber were separate people. We are all an Arab nation from the Gulf to the ocean and this is the homeland of our ancestors and the ancestors of our ancestors. They said: No, we are seeking the Berber. What do you want them for, we said. We want to defend them, they said. You tired Italians, you come from abroad to defend the Berber — better for you to defend your country and your oppressed race.

They insisted that they wanted to defend the Berber. They brought someone with a weak personality who offered them the sword and recited a poem, the full moon has appeared to us from among the clouds, and another called Yusuf al-Alim whom they appointed mufti of the Libyan country. Libyans have been accustomed to hearing his ruling concerning religion, he who raised Mussolini to his shoulders and recited the poem: Thanks are a must for us and for whomever prays to God, you are the commissioner and your orders are obeyed. [Al-Qadhdhafi laughs sarcastically] Imagine. [Words indistinct] then the circle was Khraybish, Isaad al-Alim and Mussolini photographed on horses.

However, this was not the entire picture. There appear persons such as Askar and Sama al-Baruni and other martyrs for whom we have erected memorial statues in this place and other places. They declared that the Italians intended to infilterate between us, claiming the existence of both Berbers and Arabs. Those Italians were infidels and colonialists. If it were a matter of religion they were against us and if it were colonialism, this is actually our homeland. The martyrs started resisting. They [the Italians] failed because they brought in Idris Sanusi and others. They did not stop at recruiting agents. They incited the Arabs against each other, some claiming to be Arabs and some to be Berbers.

If you find today in 1985 anyone who says to some one he is an Arab and to someone else that he is a Berber, he is implementing Mussolini's orders, whose bones have worn out. And he is the slave of Balbo and Graziani and a dummy and a parrot with no patriotism and an agent to colonialism and an enemy to this land. If one still says that this one is an Arab and that is a Berber, this is what colonialism is seeking. We are all Arabs from the grandfather of our grandfathers. We are all Arabs, back through our great-great grandfathers. [chants]

The Romans and the Greeks called them Berber, those who were the original Arabs in North Africa, the original Arabs without whom Islam would not have come to North Africa, because the Arabs who brought Islam came in the first steps of their great-great-great grandfathers who came 10,000 years before them to this land. When the foreigners call you Berber, they cut you off your roots. All right, Berber, and where is our country? Where did we come from? No, you are Berbers and that is that.

This land was covered with ice and then came the rain age and then the dry age. Tell us, how did life begin in North Africa? How did people originate here? Did they sprout from the ground like grass? This cannot be. All the nations of the world know their origin. But the Berbers were told, you are Berber and that's it. They will cut us off from our roots, brothers. If we are only Berbers, to which nation do we belong? Where did we come from? They said, no, here in North Africa you are a Berber and keep quiet. No, we will not keep quiet. We are looking for our roots, [words indistinct] orphans who do not know our origin. We searched for and we know our origin. [chants; applause] The difference is very small.

You saw the Israelis and the Americans in Lebanon, where there are two bodies, they isolated the Druze, isolated the Shi'ites isolated the Sunnis, isolated the Christians, and isolated the Muslims. This is the colonialist principle of divide and rule, so that they can triumph and then slaughter them all. Colonialism, when it finds the chance, divides a single nation in everyway it can. [chants]

The problem is very simple. The difference between these people who can live in Jadu and in a nearby area — let us suppose it is (Al-Haraf) or (Al-Majabrah) or Al-Ruhaybat — the difference between them is very, very small. Those who are in Jadu are Arabs who came a very long time ago and settled here.

These Arabs came after Islam and settled here. The period between the arrival of the Arabs some 10,000 years ago in Jadu

and the arrival of Arabs some 1,000 years ago in (Al-Rujban) has created the difference between them.

Now you are here in Jadu. If some Libyans come here bringing their sheep because there is no grass in their own places — say, at Al-Zintan, Yafran, or Nalut, or (Jifarah), or in Surt — and they came to feed their sheep, will you say that they are strangers and have harassed you? I have lived with you and saw that even when a person passes by your land to feed his sheep you start to complain and say that he is taking your grass. I have seen friction. Once a fight took place between Misratah and Zlitin over the border — what is Misratah and Zlitin? They are one region. Their interest is one. A fight breaks out even between two bedouin tents next to each other: the first had settled first on that land and the second came later. The first will play host to the second at the beginning but will say: No, do not live with us.

You are Arabs who resemble those Arabs who were present prior to Islam. Then Arabs came to your land and brought with them Islam. They said: Why all these new migrations? You forgot that between you and them there are 5,000 or 10,000 years! This is not important but the important thing is the humiliation at the hands of the Romans, the Greeks, the Italians, the European colonialists, brothers, such as the Romans, the Greeks, the Italians, the French, and now the Americans — they are all interested in something called Berbers and Arabs. They want to bring out a language, race, and origin — out of the sky.

If you go along with this plan then you support the plan of the enemies, and it is inevitable that you should be opposed. You — the new generation, the generation of anger — should be angry over this historic insult leveled at you by the Europeans, who call you Berbers. You are not Berbers! You are not Berbers! The barbarics [Al-Qadhdhafi plays on the words "Berber" and "barbaric"] are the Roman invaders, the French invaders, the Italian invaders, the Greek invaders, the American invaders.

You have a glorified past. America is 200 years old. You are 10,000 years old. You were the ones who built the Ma'rib Dam. You were the ones mentioned in the Koran. Irm of the columns which has no place like it anywhere and Thamud who brought the rocks to the valley — they brought the rocks to build the Ma'rib Dam. They had no equal except the pharoah — who built the pyramids, as the Koran said. The Romans, the Greeks, the Italians, the French, and the Americans tell you that you have come from 'Ad, Thamud, the Amaliqah, Himyar, the Ma'aniyin, and the Saba'is — no, no; you built Petra; you built Tadmur and Irm of the columns and built the Ma'rib Dam. No, no; they want to deprive you of this glory. They said: You have come from Europe, and not from there [the Arabian Peninsula]. When Europe was covered by ice there was an era of rain throughout North Africa and an era of drought in the Arabian Peninsula. Where do people come from? Europe was a block of ice. The fourth ice age is well known. Because there was a drought in the Arabian Peninsula and rain in North Africa and ice in Europe — logically speaking, where do people come from? The people marched from the region stricken by drought to the region where there was rain.

Then the ice retreated from Europe. Rain fell and the sun came out. The people advanced on Europe from Asia and North Africa. Proof of this is those who settled the Iberian Peninsula — which is Spain and Portugal, they call it the Iberian Peninsula — which is regarded as being the area which made progress in Europe and had civilization. Why? Because it was the area nearest to North Africa, which saw rain and saw the sun came out. The people advanced on it. If it had civilization, then this is due to us — we, the people of North Africa — the Arabs who came from the Arabian Peninsula to the Fertile Crescent, to Syria, and then to Egypt and to North Africa, and after the ice retreated from Europe we advanced on the Iberian Peninsula and built it.

The inhabitants of the Canary Islands — which are being disputed between Africa and Spain — are Himyarites. A few years ago I met in Algiers the man in charge of the liberation movement of the Canary Islands. He speaks a language similar to that spoken in the mountains. I said to him: What dialect is this? He said: We are Himyarites. [preceding word pronounced in English] He said: Our origin is Himyarites. That is to say they have descended from Himyar. He did not say Berbers. This is because they [European and American colonialists] look for such a division in the Arab homeland; they distinguished between Arabs and Berbers here. They left that part [the Canary Islands] because they are islands and the word Berbers is not known there. I asked him: Where do you come from? He replied: We are Himyarites. I said: How? He replied: We are from the people who descended from Himyar who came from the east. This is actually true; the inhabitants of the Canary Islands and the Iberian Peninsula and even Crete originally descended from those who advanced from North Africa and the Arab east on these islands.

If I had a blackboard, I would explain this to you in more detail, so that those who cannot read could understand. This went on until the migrations of the [words indistinct] and Aryan tribes who advanced from Asia to Turkey — Asia Minor and the Balkan Peninsula — which comprises Bulgaria, Hungary, and so forth — then the Slavs reached Hungary. The people of Europe originated from Asia. There was an advance from North Africa on the Mediterranean; whenever the ice retreated, the people advanced behind it. At the same time there was an advance from Asia directly on Europe across Anatolia.

Why were there so many migrations to Europe? Because the people of North Africa were no longer able to infiltrate into Europe as there were no more vacuums — the theory of the vacuum we spoke about. There was no longer a vacuum in Euroe. Now we see that the people of Spain, the Canary Islands, Crete, and Malta originate from the Semite race and Arabs — the old Arabs.

The dialect you speak here is Jadu or Morocco or in the Kabyli region in Algeria, is the same dialect and the same letters that exist in the southern part of the Arabian Peninsula. The Barun we have in the mountains here was called Barun after the Barun which exists in the southern part of the Arabian Peninsula. There is a Jabal al-Akhdar in the southern part of the Arabian Peninsula — in Muscat. When the old Arabs came from the Jabal al-Akhdar in the southern part of the Arabian Peninsula they called this mountain Jabal al-Akhdar. Barun is Barun; Yafran is Yafran; how many Yafrans are there in the Arab homeland? There is more than one Yafran, and not only this, there is a [name

of place indistinct] in Mauritania and also in the Arabian Peninsula. The Arabs followed this pattern; they named these places.

The evidence is not only verbal. The experts on antiquities who study prehistoric antiquities and the anthropologists [preceding word in English] show you by categorical evidence, diagrams, letters, and the tombs they unearth which date back to 10,000 years. The tombs speak, they tell you who is buried in them, where they came from. They unearth a tomb in Libya and a tomb in Morocco and a tomb in Syria — then they know that these tombs belong to a people who belong to the same race. When you unearth a tomb which has three rocks it means that it belonged to a woman. It also means that the woman was Muslim. Is that correct? If you went — let us suppose — after 5,000 or 10,000 years to Britain and you unearthed a tomb having three rocks, you unearthed one in Libya having three rocks, and if there is a tomb in Iraq which has three rocks — what do these tombs tell you? If a Muslim woman dies in Britain, she is buried in the Islamic cemetery there. These tombs show that they belong to Muslim women, that the dead had one religion. Exactly. The tombs, paintings, writings, sculpture, the way of life — all this the Arabs left behind even in North Africa, all have shown the starting points of these migrations. When you discover ruins in Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Syria, Egypt, or in North Africa, these ruins show that the people who reached Libya and Morocco came via this path.

When they covered this path they did not use vehicles or airplanes. They traversed this route over 200 or 300 years or even 1,000 years before reaching North Africa. They died on the way and had children and lived and settled in places and then continued. In the same way, today you see a convoy of cars or tractors going from here to (Al-Garyat) or Shuwayrif or Jufrah, and you join them. You see them transporting with them, for example, a camel, and drinking red or green tea — these are the same sort of individuals. As far as scientists are concerned, this is what happened in the migration of the Arabs to this place — Jadu — and to Morocco from the Arabian Peninsula. The antiquities clearly show the route the migrants took.

The Greek [name indistinct] who is well known and is called the father of history said that new things came from Libya. This is true; new things did come from Libya. He saw that Libya had influence in Africa and Europe because the Arab migrations continued until they reached North Africa.

Libya was not the Libya we know today. All of North Africa was called Libya. Perhaps they called all of Africa, Libya. When they reached North Africa, they had nowhere to go. They gathered here, some of them returned to Egypt, and some crossed the Mediterranean. He saw everything new coming from Libya. He went to Africa and saw Libyan antiquities; he came to Egypt and saw that it had been subjected to [word indistinct] invasions — these are well known; they were Libyans. He went to the Mediterranean, Iberia, the Canary Islands — he saw Libyan antiquities and the aftermath of Libyan invasions. He saw agriculture, bronze and copper industries, horses, chariots, the cultivation of olives — he saw all these which the Libyans brought with them. Everything new was Libyan, as he discovered. He said new things came from Libya.

All right, where did the Libyans come from? The Libyans are the Arabs who migrated from the Arabian Peninsula when the latter suffered drought. Where would they head when the Arabian Peninsula was stricken by drought? The nearest place where water can be found. Where was that? Iraq was the place. In Iraq a civilization was built between the two rivers. When the land became too crowded the people migrated to Syria. When the region was filled with people the latter were compelled to migrate — they heard of the Jordan River and the Nile — they went to those places. When the land became too crowded in Egypt and on the Nile, problems occurred, and this led to the people continuing their search by going forward. When they left the Arabian Peninsula they found rivers in Iraq, and when they left Iraq they found a river in Syria, and when they left Syria they found a river in Jordan, and when they left Jordan they found a river in Egypt — they believed, therefore, that as long as they continued their advance they would find a river.

That is how they came to Libya, North Africa, Morocco — in search of new land and rivers. Let us see what history says. I cited here only a summary. History says that migrations from the east to North Africa began right from the day the dispute began between Ham and Shem, the sons of Noah. They quarrelled with each other and their descendants quarrelled among themselves and then began to migrate to North Africa — from that time. After that, from the time of King Mena — who united Egypt; the king with the two crowns. When King Mena controlled Egypt he evicted the tribes that had come from the Arab East to Libya — they formed the people of North Africa.

Hamurabi whom you have heard about — who could have been a prophet himself for his well-known laws — he established an empire in Iraq and evicted the Hauranis. Hauran is in Syria; the Hauranis came to Syria and colonized it; Hauran is a region that still exists in Syria. You must have heard of Akram al-Haurani who was vice-president to Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir — the Haurnais were evicted by Hamurabi; this is not a fairy tale: this is a fact. After their eviction they came to Syria and Palestine. In Palestine, what happened to them?

By all this I want to show you how the inhabitants of North Africa have come to be here. The Koran said so; who can deny the Koran [video shows Al-Qadhdhafi turning to one of his aides] Bring a Koran which you have with you. Saul and Goliath are mentioned in the Koran. After the evication of the Hauranis by Hamurabi, and Syria was crowded with them — here have a look [video shows Al-Qadhdhafi pointing to Koran] — they came to Palestine. What happened to them in Syria and Palestine? This is only one of the migrations; some migrations took 10,000 years to reach North Africa.

We said that Hamurabi evicted the Hauranis and they gathered in large numbers in both Syria and Palestine. In Palestine they encountered another problem. Every time a problem occurred the human race moved from East to West until they reached North Africa. [video shows Al-Qadhdhafi reading from the Koran] And when Saul went forth with the hosts he said: God will try you with a river — which is the River Jordan; whosoever drinks of it is not of me but he who tastes it not, he is of me, saving him who scoops up with his hand. But they drank of it except a few of them — the Hebrews, that is the Jews.

There is a place called Ayn Goliath. The words of the Koran can be seen and are embodied in the history books. We read you this in order to show that the Koran is not a fairy tale. The Koran is not about a local brew to be traded or about people [words indistinct] like the Muslim Brothers. The Koran is about science, antiquities, history, and a belief in God. The Jews — the Hebrews — when they discovered the River Jordan they drank from it — contrary to what their prophet Saul told them to do, except a few of them who did not drink. When Saul crossed the River Jordan with those who believed with him they said: We have no power today against Goliath and his hosts. [preceding sentence from the Koran] You are Goliath and his hosts.

The Arabs, whom they now call Berbers and who have come from the Arabian Peninsula to the Fertile Crescent and on to to Syria and Palestine, when they arrived in Palestine at the River Jordan — I told you they left the Arabian Peninsula and discovered the Tigris and the Euphrates and then they discovered the River Jordan and then they discovered the Nile — they believed that whenever they went westward they would come across a river; the Hebrews, the Jews, when they crossed the River Jordar — the party which did not want to drink from the river, they came across your forefathers — who were strong and brave, ruled by Goliath, King Goliath, who was their commander; they said to him: We cannot overcome Goliath and his soldiers.

They said to the Jewish King Saul: See how the conflict between you and the Jews goes back to that time. From the days of Saul and Goliath — this is recorded in the Koran. They said: We cannot overcome Goliath and his soldiers. The believers say that a party small in number can overcome a party bigger in number with God's permission. They said: If we are patient we can overcome them. In actual fact those who did not drink from the river were believers with David, King David, the prophet David. So when they went forth against Goliath and his hosts they said: Our Lord, pour out upon us patience and make firm our feet and give us aid against the people of the unbelievers. [Koranic verse] This is because at that time the Arabs, your forefathers who came from the Arabian Peninsula to this area, were unbelievers: There was no Islam at that time. They were regarded as infidels. They used to worship the sun, etc. But the Jews at that time had prophets and were believers. A company of believers came face to face with a company of infidels. They defeated them with God's permission. David slew Goliath. God gave him kingship and wisdom. He taught as he willed. This means that David — the king of the Jews — the prophet whose star has six points and is now used by the Israelis — the Israelis are challenging you with the Star of David because David, their forefather, slew Goliath, your forefather — they challenge with the star which used to be the symbol of David. Let us look at the Koran. Had it not been for the fact that God drove back Goliath and his men the area of Syria and Palestine would not have been sufficient for the people and would then be corrupted.

Then the people become corrupt and lived on each other. This is because the arable areas were then limited as there was no machinery of tractors and there was no space as is the case now. They used to dig using pick axes and hands. That would not have been sufficient. Had God not checked people by means of other people, the land would have become corrupt. [Koranic verse]

Had not God driven your people to migrate forward and assign David over them so that he may kill Goliath and so that they may continue to drive over them so that he may kill Goliath and so that they may continue to drive each other and continue with the migration to Egypt and to North Africa, then the land in which these people were, which is too small to accomodate them, would have become corrupt. But God was bounteous to them.

Naturally the Koran does not mean to address this verse to [words indistinct] who seek to dominate you in the interest of American and on its behalf. This is the way we interpret the Koran. Of course they consider us atheists. This is because we interpret the Koran in the way God meant it to be.

We have heard this verse but we did not know what it meant, even in the case of the Berber. It has a meaning. It involves the words Arab and Berber. Whence did the Berber come? This is the origin of our forefathers: After the march from Syria to Palestine and the story of Talut and Goliath, and the Fertile Crescent area became full, as we have already said, the people moved toward Gafsa, which in history had what was called the Gafsa civilization. All the world's learned men call it the Gafsa civilization. It is a symbol of the Arabs who came from the Arabian Peninsula and the Fertile Crescent and developed North Africa and created a civilization the traces of which still exist at Gafsa. Thus, it was called the Gafsa civilization.

In Egypt, they say that they have discovered at Tell al-Amarinah some ancient sites of extreme importance to history. So these discoveries were named after that place — Tell al-Amarinah.

In the 7th century B.C., i.e. 9,000 years ago [as heard], a change took place in the climate of North Africa. It became barren. There followed raids from it on Egypt. [Words indistinct] and some crossed from North Africa, as I have told you, into Iberia, Spain, Portugal, the Canary Islands, Crete, and Malta. Drought spread in North Africa. Europe at the time was covered with ice. There were no people there. Thus nobody could have come from Europe to North Africa. It is impossible. The migration was constantly from east to west. Perhaps a geography student could draw a map of the places we are talking about. Draw a map of Anatolia, the Mediterranean, North Africa and the Fertile Crescent. Anyone reading geography can draw such a map. Call him, let him draw a map for us even if it is not an accurate map. There is no need to draw the natural features.

The change that took place 7,000 years before Christ forced the people of North Africa to march to Europe. They were the ones that went to Europe and not the reverse. But the colonialists, the sons of bitches, tell you that the Europeans came to North Africa and that they were the Berbers. They want to show that sovereignty belongs to them, power belongs to them and that they are the ones that always invade.

It is we who marched on them from North Africa to Europe and taught them the bronze industry. Africa was living in the Bronze Age when Europe was still in the Stone Age. Europe was experiencing the ice age while North Africa was experiencing rain and the Arabian Peninsula was a drought area. People migrate from areas of drought to rainy areas. When the ice receded, people moved from the area of rain to the new areas.

No rational person can believe that a migration could have taken place from Europe to North Africa and to the Arab countries. In fact, all people came originally from Asia. The Red Indians, who inhabited America before the Americans, came originally from India. The blacks came from Africa. The white man came to America only 200 years ago. He came from Europe in an extension of these migration waves which reached even America. [Voices unintelligible as though the students are trying to correct some of the facts of which he is talking] That is what history says. The Akkadians were in Syria. [further unintelligble interruptions] A number of people who came from the Arabian Peninsula and the Fertile Crescent became sick. They came to Egypt in the days of the 5th dynasty, and to North Africa.

In the year 2300 or 2200 B.C., disturbances took place in the Middle East. There were political troubles, fires. The scientists have discovered the traces of the fires. They also discovered that there were troubles and fires in Egypt, Syria, Palestine, the Fertile Crescent, and even in Turkey. There were revolutions and there were fires in that century. They led to the flight of the people there to North Africa.

The Caledonian Kingdom collapsed 2,000 years before Christ at the hands of the Persians. The people found themselves forced under pressure from the Persians to flee from the Fertile Crescent and the Arabian Peninusla and from Syria to North Africa. In the year 1500 or 1300, the Hittites destroyed the civilization that existed in Mesapotamia in Iraq and in northern Syria. People fled and some of them arrived in Egypt. These were called the Hyksos.

Those who have read history would know who the Hyksos were. The Hyksos exodus took place after the Hittites destroyed their kingdom, and thereupon its people migrated to Egypt. The Egyptians opposed them and war ensued.

When about 10,000 years ago, the Ma'rib Dam collapsed, drought followed in the Arabian Peninsula. It is the drought about which the Koran talks. It did not say that God withdrew the fruits and gave them dates instead. It was a serious drought. Springs and rivers dried up. The Koran relates all this. The Koran says this was a punishment for the people who failed to believe in God. It was precisely that age, the age of drought that made people migrate from the drought areas in Saudi Arabia and passed along these routes forming the migration waves I have already spoken to you about. These migration waves came from the Arabian Peninsula to North Africa and Libya and the Mediterranean islands. Here is the Fertile Crescent, here is Syria, here is Egypt, here is Libya, here is Morocco, and so on.

When migrations moved from this place, other waves marched on Europe directly. When our forefathers went to Europe, they found it full of people. This clearly explains from whence the migration came and the antiquities and all history books show where the people of North Africa came.

Before these migration waves, that is, about 14,000 years ago or before history, there lived a man whose origin is unknown. He was born everywhere. He might have had the form of a monkey, or any other animal which resembles man. He might have been man. If they tell you that your origins were from North Africa, that amounts to an insult, as though they are telling us that we are monkeys and evolved locally until we became human beings. It is a great insult to say that the Berber came from North Africa. First, to say that they came from Europe is a historical fallacy. There were no people at the time in Europe to come to North Africa. People moved from North Africa to Europe, and from Asia to Europe, and from Europe they went to America. The Red Indians went from India to America. The blacks went from Africa to America.

If there were people in North Africa before us they became extinct and we have nothing to do with them. They could have been human beings like us or they could have been monkeys and they could have been even a developed human being. We have nothing to do with them. Such people are extinct. They were of no known origin.

But you who are living now, your origins go back 10,000 years or less. You came from well-known migration waves. It is the biggest insult to describe you as Berbers. We were Berbers in the eyes of the Romans, the Italians, and the Greeks who colonized North Africa and we resisted them, just as we do now; and the Americans and the Israelis call us terrorists. Yes, to them we are terrorists. We terrify them. But we are not terrorists. We are people with a civilization. We resist and fight for the sake of freedom. Likewise, we were Berbers to the Romans. But we are the people of the Mar'ib Dam and other ancient civilizations. We are the ones who established the Bronze Age in North Africa when Europe was still living in the Stone Age. We taught them agriculture. We taught them how to cultivate olives, the olives which Spain now sells. Where did Spain get the olives from? Did it get them from Iceland? The olives came to Spain from here, from the Arab countries and from North Africa. We brought the olives and taught them how to grow them. The same thing applies to oranges. Let us refer to Las Palmas [as heard] and Majorca. I went there once to attend a conference of the socialists. It has palm trees. Where from did the palm trees come from? The Arabs brought the palm trees and planted them there.

So, in the age of the Jamahiriyah and the domination of the masses and the days of face-to-face challenge to America the superpower, to come and tell me that this or that person was a Berber and an Aryan proves that he is an agent of America. He is backward and ignorant. He understands nothing about history and knows nothing about this origins at all. This is great. [applause]

Listen, young people, I came specially to talk to you. I have gathered you from Nalut to Jad and [words indistinct]. Listen. You men and women are the new generation.

What your forefathers told you was only reactionary talk. They talked to you about Berbers and Arabs. You must never listen to such talk at all. You are living in an age when it is no longer important what your father or grandfather said. You are living in the age of star wars, lasers and space. You are living in the age of electrons and atoms. You are living in an age when you should no longer listen to what your father or grandfather say in this respect. Respect them and kiss their hands and show sympathy to them and serve them and spend your money on them, but do not listen to their political views [Chants: We shall not abandon our principles even if all the world becomes our enemy]

Listen: Someone, perhaps from areas near to us here, might come and tell you that you are an Arab and that others are Berbers. Anyone who tells you this, whether he is your father, grandfather, or brother is an enemy to you. He is an agent of imperialism who comes bragging saying: I am an Arab, while they are Berbers. If America were to hear this man, it would give him a salary and tell him to report to the CIA. The Americans would like to see one who says I am an Arab and the other is a Berber. They believe in divide and rule. The Americans say: Thank God you are convinced that you are an Arab and others are Berbers. Thank God, we have found one who will defend the propaganda of the Romans, the Italians, the French, and the Americans on our behalf. You have become parrots who repeat what is said by the imperialist trumpets. You have become trumpets for imperialism.

Brothers, when France occupied Algeria and North Africa and Tunisia and Morocco, it made it a point to divide the Arabs of North Africa [words indistinct] France comes to say: This is wrong. You do not have this glory and this history. Do not listen to such hollow talk even if it leads to division and rift between father and son. This would mark a new historic and genuine turn in this new generation. Never listen to such talk. Furthermore, why should you learn a tribal language? Some people in Algeria came and said that they should teach tribal language. Let me continue to expound on this point. In the Kabili region, they said we teach Kabili. I wish someone would come to them and say: Well, teach Kabili. Withdraw the Arabic books and the English books and the French books. Here are the elementary and secondary schools and the university in the Kabili regions; let them be run in your own language. What would happen to them then? They would become ignorant. They would revert back to the Stone Age.

They brought them a recorder but they could not operate it. It would be like someone coming to us and saying: Let us learn the language of the Himyar tribes, the language of Himyar, or the language of the Quraysh tribe of the pre-Islamic period. This is a reactionary and very silly call. What have I to do with the ancient language of Quraysh of the pre-Islamic period? It no longer helps us to earn our subsistence. What do I want from that language?

One might specialize in it so that he may be able to translate the antiquities for us. Well, that is all right. Let him specialize in it and let him read the Himyar language and the hieroglyphics and ancient Arab languages and dialects. But for a whole nation or an entire region to come to say: Teach us the ancient and worn out language! [Words indistinct] comes from Nalut or Jad and say: The Berber dialect is my language, thank you! We say to him: Well, we will no longer exert any efforts and will not assign an Arab teacher or an Arab book. In less than 10 years, these people will become isolated from the rest of the world. They will not be able to understand the broadcasts.

You are afraid that the Arabic language will disappear and that the English language will take its place. Are you aware or not of this danger? The Arabic language is now being threatened by other living languages, in which the laser and the electrons are made. When you speak now, you say electron. Electronic is not an Arab word. Those who have heard it, imposed it on us. This means that the Arabic word for electron no longer exists. Thus the Arabic language is in danger. They talk to you about laser rays. They use the Arabic word for rays, which is Asi'ah. But I have no Arabic word for laser. They called it laser. You say nylon. You ask what is your suit made of? It is made of nylon. The word nylon is not an Arab word. He who produced the chemical material called it nylon. We have no Arabic word for it. There is fear for the Arabic language.

You say television. The word television consists of tele, which means far, and vision, which means sight. Thus in Arabic it would be the Arabic words for seeing from far. Everyone says television, but I and I alone came out with the Arabic word 'Idha'at Mar'iyah. This means that the Arabic language is in danger. It has been replaced by this new word, television. They say radio, telephone, television. Telephone means talking from far. Television means seeing from far. Thus our language is getting lost and is being replaced by the European language of the manufacturer of these apparatus. Microphone is another word. We can call it Mukabbir al-Sawt: phone means voice. In this way we are losing the Arabic language.

The English language has replaced the Indian language and so it is in danger. The Urdu language in Pakistan is also in danger. The Chinese are afraid for their language. We are afraid for the Arabic language. The Jews are afraid for their Hebrew language. They are afraid that it might be replaced by English or French or American terminology. The Americans began to shorten and abbreviate words. Night is no longer written night but nite. The English write colour with "our" but the Americans say the "u" is superfluous and "or" is enough. So they write color.

As you see there is a race. We are afraid. They write "on" and "off." What shall we write in their place: Udkhul and Iftah. Abbreviations are beginning to overwhelm us and attack us. We are afraid that the Arabic language might get lost, let alone someone coming to ask us to teach the Kabili language. What a backward mentality! What are they going to do with the Kabili language. You cannot read a book or a newspaper with it and you do not see it written on a car or an airplane.

You are the new generation. Listen, you constitute a real historic turning point in the history of this nation. You are the angry generation. You will unify the Arab Maghreb, the Arab nation, and liberate Palestine and defeat America. [applause; chants]

Yes, you are the angry generation and you constitute an historical turning point in the life of North Africa and the Arab nation. If you destroy this myth which lived for nearly 2,000 years you will have proved that you are the descendants and the sons of those great Arabs who built the Ma'rib Dam and who built Irm with the lofty pillars and who made a journey lasting 10,000 years until they reached North Africa and passed on the Bronze Age civilization to Europe and passed on agriculture to Europe.

This talk is addressed to you, the young generation; the talk is addressed to the Qabayil in Algeria and to those who still believe that they are Berbers in Morocco, where certain people appointed themselves as political figures to lead the people, to unite ithem, and to be their leaders. These people who call themselves leaders gather some people and call them Berbers. So the leader calls

himself a leader of the Berbers. I am the leader of the Berbers. The Berbers are really Arabs. They have been living in that kingdom and enjoying equal rights with their other brothers, who came before and after Islam.

Forget it! But he says: No, I want them to be Berbers so that i can become a leader. He asks: Where are the rights of the Berbers? But they are living as people with equal rights and as one nation divided into regions and provinces. They have elections and they live together for good or bad. They live together on a equal footing whether they came before or after Islam. These people emerged in order to impose themselves as leaders. You ask one them: Whom do you lead? And he says: I am leading the Arabs. Another says: I am a leader of the Berbers. Another says: I am leader of those in the valley. And another says: I am a leader of those in the mountains.

For the sake of these leaderships they have done exactly what the Palestinian resistance did. They created 100 fronts for us so that there will be 100 leaders. Each leader has a front. He brings three or four people together and calls them a front. He calls it a front so that he can be a leader. If there is no front how can he become a leader? How can one become a leader of people when there are no people to lead? What people? He comes and says: Call them Berbers. These words are addressed to all of them.

But we should begin from Libya — the state of the masses. All the resources, the power, and the final word are in the hands of the people. In the hands of the people, in the hands of the masses. If you begin from here, from Jadu and the other areas from which you hail, and if you, from this date, destroy this disgraceful myth which still follows us after over 2,000 years — the story which says: This one is Berber and that one is Arab — if you destroy this myth you would have a will which is stronger than that of the Romans. And you will for the first time triumph over the Romans. The Romans triumphed over Carthage 2,000 years ago. They destroyed it and plowed it flat. [Words indistinct] when you come after 2,000 years and say: To hell with the Romans and Rome! Who told us that you are Berbers and Arabs? No, we are one great and glorious nation. We are the sons of Himyar, the Amalikites, Mu'anites, Sabaeans, Nabateans, Chaldeans, the Canaanites — we, the Arabs will thus have avenged ourselves after 2,000 years. You will have thus triumphed over Rome which divided us and said that you are Berbers.

There will be a generation which will erase the word Berber. It is they who are barbarians, they are the savages who came to our soil to live on our land. Yes, this new generation must erase the shame which has followed us and our history. We should burn all the books which call us Berbers in the same way as we should burn all the newspapers and the books which call us terrorists.

They call the PLO the organization of the Palestinian terrorists. Terrorist. The Palestinian fighter who fights for his land, they call him a terrorist. Al-Qadhdhafi is a terrorist. Libya is the country of terrorism. They call the country of freedom a country of terrorism. We fight for the liberation of our country and for uniting it. We do not aspire to invade Europe or America. We only want to live free on our land and to raise our heads and voices. We are determining our destinies on our land. They said no to us, you are terrorists. The Romans, the sons of bitches ['Awlad al-Kalb] came to us in our land in North Africa and chased us to these mountains and called us Berbers. This (?hallucination) must be erased. There are no more Berbers. Do not listen to your grandmother or your mother's language. If your grandmother or your mother wanted to teach you Berber language, do not listen to her, close your ears. [cheers]

The first call now is for defeating the culture of the colonialists and the scheme of the colonialists. This is the first call: You believers start with yourselves, the first thing is to start with ourselves. The words which you heard today from me; the books which you read; the star wars; the laser; the electrons and the atom, neither your mothers nor your grandparents read them or knew about them. Therefore, do not use their ideas about politics and history. If I used my father's ideas, I would not have made the revolution, I would have served Idris Al-Sanusi.

The girl university student, who is carrying a rifle, is disowned by her family because she wants to join the revolutionary guard and she is carrying a rifle. Her family said no, a girl should not carry a rifle. That is it, her family lives in one place, and she lives with her brother or with someone else. Another girl student, her family said you should get married, no revolution and no rifle. She married the revolution. You should not want to get married, you should want the revolution and the cause. She was disowned by her family. Another student, his family disowned him. He lives [words indistinct] they said you serve us, you have nothing to do with the revolution. A conflict between a revolutionary generation and a reactionary generation. There is no people. My father is a reactionary, your father is a reactionary. This does not mean that you insult him. "And out of kindness lower to them the wing of humility, and say: My Lord, bestow on them thy mercy even as they cherished me in childhood." "But if they strive to make thee join in worship with me thing of which thou hast no knowledge, obey them not." [quotations from Koran] This is as if your father tries to make you disbelieve science, history, and that the Berber are the original Arabs who built the Mar'ib Dam, and whom Europe wants to deprive from this great glory and from this long historic exhaustive journey during which we cultivated the Fertile Crescent, Syria and North Africa, and we even benefited Europe. They want to show that we did not benefit them. We are [words indistinct] and coming from Europe. If your parents say to you that you are Berber, then they deprive you of this great glory. Never allow them to do so. [cheers]

Listen. I told you that your father, my father or anybody else could be a reactionary or could have never read history. The tribes fought each other for water. (?Jadu and Rijbal) were fighting each other about whether you are an Arab or a Berber. This is a folly. There are ignorant backward people; but we kiss their hands and wish them well and give them money, but we should not listen to what they say on history, politics, or the future. If they say something beneficial we listen, and if they say something reactionary we ignore it. There should be a resistance between this new generation and the old generation who still says I am an Arab and those are not. I am talking about both parties.

The pre-Islam Arabs, for instance in Badr, your parents told you you are an Arab, and those in (Mislata) are Berber. Do not listen to these words. They are reactionary and folly. Tell them no, they are Arabs more than us. They are Arabs who came here 10,000

years ago. We were the last to come. We came after Islam. [Words indistinct] but these are the original Arabs who conquered North Africa before us. In Jadu, someone comes to you and say you are Berber, and that one in (Rijban) is an Arab. Reactionary folly. Even that language should end. It should only be read by those who want to read historic monuments. There should be a special study of it in the university. [cheers] The language. The language which does not give us water we do not want it. [sentence as heard] All the living nations have their old languages. They do not read them. Only the scientists read them. Do you know that in English, the word you, in the old books, in their old language, what is it in their old language? It is not like this in their old language. Yes, yes. Thee, thee, t-h-e-e. Something like this. [Al-Qadhdhafi is shown writing the word). Did you ever read thee in an English newspaper or book, or even in an English university did you see the work thee, t-h-e-e. This means you. Cross it out. Write you, y-o-u. Tomorrow they might decide that you is not y-o-u, but only "u". Only one word [words indistinct] instead of thee, see how it developed. Thee, t-h-e-e- in the old English means you, the modern English language it is you, y-o-u. The Americans write it as only one letter "u." They said since it is you why should we write the additional letters? Write u only and it means you. Who is still reading thee? [cheers]

Unfortunately, look at France, the mortal enemy, how did it ruin Algeria? It occupied Algeria for 130 years. France incited some people, a year or 2 ago, to demonstrate demanding the tribal language. If someone goes to Algeria and says: You want the tribal language; here is it. In 5 of 10 years they demonstrate and call for abolishing the tribal language and ask to be taught the living language of the human beings which is living now.

Brothers, every nation has its old language. In this time, we cannot say let us read the old languages. They should be read only by scientists. The English have an old language. The Italians have an old language. The Chinese have an old language. The language of the Chinese is drawing. If he wants a sky, he draws a sky, clouds, and stars. For a human being he draws a human being. If he wants to write about a cow, he draws a cow. The Chinese language has developed. It is not drawing any more. It is letters. Letters, but they are symbols for the original drawings. It is impossible in China now that someone comes and says teach me the old Chinese language of Confucius in which he wrote his message, and draw me the cow again, and for the human being draw a human being, and if they want 10 people they draw 10 people. This is ridiculous. The Chinese now are transforming their language into a Latin language.

Here we come and say we have 10 persons in the mountain, or some tribes, who want to learn their old language! What is this reactionary call which was planted by colonialism? What would we do with this language? We are in the space age. If we have spare time, should we read these old things? We know something about it. It isan Arabic language. The letters Ghin, Qaf, Ha', Dha', and Kha' are in this language as they are in Arabic. That is it then; it has an Arabic origin. A similar one could be found in the south of the Arabian Peninsula. In the excavations and monuments it can be found; the scientists can go and read it. As for you, if your mother makes you read it, then your mother is a reactionary and feeds you the milk of colonialism and feeds you poison, and makes you a backward person. You must learn Arabic and insist on it so that you do not lose it and replace it with American language.

Then we construct a teachers college, a women's teachers college. I did not find a college for electronics or laser or electricity or atoms or petroleum, or for repairing spare parts or for repairing cars or for building houses. Male teachers, female teachers, male teachers, female teachers. What is this? Male teachers are important. We need them. And the female teachers. But to make all this mountain male teachers and female teachers. [sentence as heard] By God, this seems to be a conspiracy by the defunct era, and it seems that it is even implemented during the era of the revolution against this region. We want to study the unirrigated agriculture and industry. The mountain has no water, neither ground water nor rain water. The rains fall in Ghiryani and (?Qawasim). There is no ground water and there are no heavy rains. What is our future? Our future should be industrial. Everyone should be professional, and have an industry. Let us say that in the mountain you can make a radio set. That is it, it is not necessary to be a farmer. It is not necessary to have farmlands and grazing land. We might not find them.

The majority of these colleges in front of me should be made into technical colleges and schools. They should graduate skilled workers who know the times. Should we remain backward [words indistinct]? The Romans evicted us from the coast and put is in this [words indistinct]. Should we remain evicted here or what? No, do not grow like [words indistinct] of the mountain. Do not marry from the mountain. This is a world for the elderly. You are the new generation. This should be a critical matter. This is a revolutionary issue.

As for the elderly, I was told a story yesterday. A good honest girl wanted to marry someone who is not from the mountain: They forced her to enter an institute for women offenders. The institute for women offenders psychologically harmed her and hurt her family. Although she is honest, they sent her to the institute for women offenders on the pretext that she is a delinquent. Why? Because she wanted to marry someone not from the mountain. What is this? Half of your sons, who study abroad, are married to American girls. No one from the backward countries studies abroad and does not bring with him a European woman, similar to [words indistinct]. Nevertheless, you forbid us. This is not right. It is wrong. It is wrong. Listen. Sons should be able to marry any Arab girl. You are Arabs. My daughters could marry any Arab. There are laws and Shari'a. Is not your Shari'a the Koran? Does the Koran say that a girl from Jadu cannot marry a boy from (?Rijbanu)? The Koran did not say this. Therefore, she is free. [The audience cheers and someone says jokingly: "It is there."] No it is not. What? In the Koran? Is it there that a girl from Jadu does not marry a boy from (?Rijban)? Wrong. She is free. She is free and he is free. Their parents present the matter to them when they find that they suit each other, whether he is from (?Rijban), Badr, (?Fiss[illegible]or (?Tamzin). What is this folly? [cheers]

These are the cries of the new generation. These are the cries of progress, liberation, and freedom. Anything else is reactionary, backwardness, isolation, death, annihilation, deterioration, and collapse. [cheers] Brothers, you are uniting the Arab nation. Cannot we unite Rijban and Jadu? We say a girl [illegible]not marry

a boy from there. How is that? In what age do we live? Is it not a disgrace to send our daughters to the institute for women offenders? It is a disgrace. Which of the two is a disgrace? A girl from Jadu marries a boy from Rijban, or a girl from Jadu to be put in an institute for women offenders? The disgrace is to put her in the institute for women offenders. What is this? What is this mentality? A boy from Jadu marries a girl from Al-Jawsh, marries a girl from Tripoli, marries a girl from Fizzan, marries a girl from anywhere, who stops him? [cheers]

The liberation, freedom, and the Jamahiri regime, in which the masses rule, does not begin with slogans and words written on walls. Our life must change at home, in the street, in every town, village, and oasis. Material and moral changes should take place. What would be the morale of the people if we say that this is a Berber and this is an Arab? This will lower the morale in front of America, in front of Israel, and in front of the reactionaries, even in front of nature. We tend together, harvest together, and build together. How can you tell me that we are two races here, while you are originally one race? Where is the scientist, and let him come and challenge me, the scientist who can prove that the population of Wayfran and the population of Nalut are Berber, and the population of Al-Jawsh are Arabs. Where is this scientist? Let him come up so that everybody can see him.

Brothers, if the dirt we carry is still there, I hope that we will purify ourselves from them and clean ourselves from them. We should get rid of them even with fire. What is reactionary? Neighbors. One nation. The enemy is near them. The reactionary, imperialist and Zionist enemy is at your borders. They do not marry from each other! They do not understand the language of each other! They intentionally do this! On the contrary, anything that divides you, you should tread on it. You say to me: We will fight colonialism and we heard the call, then the first thing to fight is the issue of Arabs and Berber. History says Arabs. Against America we are Arabs, an Arab nation, even if our origin is Yam Yam. If we live between the ocean and the Gulf, then this is the Arab homeland about which America wrote that the Arab homeland must be destroyed and torn. [cheers]

If they came after Islam and said we are Arabs and you are Berber, then they are ignorant and backward and by God they only serve colonialism. God bless them, they are still raising the flag of Rome and they defend the Roman propaganda and administer the Roman poisons to us. The Romans ended 2,000 years ago. They said Arabs and Berber. Today, even after the Romans finished, someone comes and says I am an Arab and you are a Berber. He thinks that he is supporting the Arabs, but he is harming them because he deprives the Arabs of unity and spreads the enemy's propaganda. When France established an institute for teaching the language of the Berbers, the old Arabic language, was this for the benefit of the Arabs? It was to harm you. It was for its own benefit as a colonialist country who divides you. Whoever says these are Arabs and those are Berbers is a backward reactionary. He serves America, serves the Israelis and serves Roman colonialism and French colonialism. If you say that I am a Berber, I am not an Arab. All right, deprive yourself this glory. A Berber [words indistinct] but we told you that history says no, you turn your head. France says yes, but history says no. All right, if you want France, all right. We call him a hireling. Whatever Rome says, whatever France says, and whatever America says I will do. In this case your position is clear and we know how to deal with you when you are an agent among us. History and truth say you are Arabs, but France said you are not Arabs; Rome said you are not Arabs and now America says that you are not Arabs. Then you follow the enemy. Then we are terrorists. Palestine is not Palestine; it is Israel. There are no Palestinian people, there is an Israeli people. Continue all the colonialist sayings. Whoever says Berber, means that he says Israel and does not say Palestine. He says the Palestinian terrorist organization, and does not say the PLO. He does not say Mu'ammar, the leader of the revolution, he says the No 1 international terrorist. This is what America says. [cheers]

This division is nothing to do with Islam, and is not in our favor at all. Even the sects. I swear I never used to hear about it, even the sects. I do not know Malik sect or others. The prophet does not recognise Malik or Hanbal or Sunni or Shi'ite. The Koran condemns them and considers their followers as unbelievers. Probably (some of us belong to) a sect. The Koran says do not divide your religion. Bring the Koran and put it in front of us. Look [words indistinct]. It shows you what God says about the Abadi; Hanbali and Malki sects. They came after the prophet. Who recognizes them? Their claims are false. They are political parties like the Muslim Brotherhood and the Islamic Liberation Party. What have they to do with us? There is no sects in Islam, and there is no Shi'ite. This is blasphemy and reactionarism. Colonialism increased these things in order that you do not resist it. Colonialism fragments Islam and fragments Arabism in order to weaken us in front of it. It teaches us Berber language so that we leave the Arabic, and leave Islam and struggle. That is what colonialism wants.

These are the reactionary sayings. Repeat what the colonialists say (?as a whole). Say Berber and Arab; Berber language and Arabic language and say more. Say Israel and the people of Israel and the Palestinian terrorism and Libya is the country of terrorism and the Arabs have no right to unity. Those who repeat these things should continue, and go and marry Americans, while the Rijban and (?Fissatu) cannot marry each other. Look at the heresy. Marry the Americans and do not marry each other.

Is this reasonable, brothers? This is absurd. One can go and marry an American girl, but cannot marry an Arab girl from here. You are all Arabs and closer to each other than the Americans. The doctor told me that I am sick and suffer from diabetes in Zuwarah. Why? He said that they keep exclusively to themselves and said that a girl from Zuwarah cannot marry a boy except from Zuwarah, and a boy from Zuwarah cannot marry a girl except from Zuwarah. The inherited diseases do not leave these towns. They are riddled with diseases. Zuwarah is a mere point among these towns. How can we say that the people of Zuwarah may only marry among themselves? How about the others? Are they nonbelievers, devils, or demons? What kind of mentality accepts this folly?

If the Libyans marry Americans and Europeans and bring them among us, and you say all right, God bless you, how come that a boy from Zuwarah cannot marry a girl from Al-Zawiyah? Great! What does God say about the sects? About the Abadi and Malik? We do not recognize any of them. We recognize only the Koran. What does he say: "Be not like those who are divided amongst

themselves and fall into disputations after receiving clear signs: for them is a dreadful penalty." [quotation from the Koran] For anyone who follows the sects of Malik, Taghi, Hanbal, Shaf'i, Shi'ite, or Sunni, there would be a dreadful penalty. These sects were created after the Prophet, after the death of the Prophet. If he is present, he would have slaughtered their creators. Someone says an Abadi sect. What does an Abadi sect have to do with us? We do not care what Hanbal, Malik, or Abadi say. We know how to clean for prayers and how to pray and how to fast and how to perform pilgrimage according to the Koran, and that is all. "As for those who divide their religion and break up into sects, thou hast no part in them in the least." [quotation from the Koran] The Prophet said that of those who divide their religion and break up into sects, have nothing to do with them. This means that the followers of a sect have nothing to do with the Prophet. This is what God said: "But people have cut off their affair [of unity] between them into sects: Each party rejoices in that which is with itself." [quotation from the Koran] God criticizes them and promises them hell. Who are they? They created parties within Islam. "Stand fast in religion and make no divisions therein." [quotation from Koran] God ordered to stand fast in religion and make no divisions. How can you divide into Abadi sect and Malik sect? We do not recognize Abadis, Maliks, or any such sect. These are attempts and efforts whose place is the old yellow books.

Can anybody pray according to the sect of Hanbal or Malik? What exactly did Hanbal or Shaf'i say? By God, we do not know what he said. We would have to read books, which would fill a tent in order to know what they said. Malik was carrying his books on the back of a donkey. Who can read a donkey's back load of books? Malik's books are a full load for a donkey's back. We have to read them all in order to understand the Malik sect. What does this have to do with us? The Koran is one book, and Malik wrote a donkey's load of books. What is this Malik, whose sect was touring on a donkey's back? His books cannot be moved except by a donkey. There were no cars that time. [words indistinct] cart or [words indistinct] to drag them. We have nothing to do with the shams of Malik. The Koran is one book, and Malik wrote 100 books. Are we following God or Malik? These are political parties. This is the [words indistinct] of the Koran.

This is the second time to say this in this place about the issue of sects. You are the new generation. Stay away from these empty words. You are the new generation. If a teacher comes to you and says according to the sect of Malik, the sect of Hanbal, or the sect of [word indistinct], then this is a quack and yellow books. These are very backward things. Even Ghazali [one of the major Islamic thinkers] said that the spirit over the tomb is like the sun on the horizon.

What kind of lies are these? Who told him? How could Ghazali discover that the spirit is like this? The Koran does not say this. He wrote this himself. If we follow the [words indistinct], we will not know how to pray, how to fast, or how to perform pilgrimage. We will fight even on the pilgrimage, one tours from the right and one tours from the left [touring the Ka'bah], and we collide with each other. Read only the Koran. If a teacher comes to you and says we will teach you the sect of [words indistinct], then he is a reactionary. What is the sect of [words indistinct]? What have the yellow books of the [word indistinct] sect to do with me? If he says the sect of Malik, the yellow books of Malik, do not read them. How did we benefit from them? In Lebanon, Israel is dividing us. They say today we shell the Shi'ites. The second day they hit the Sunnis, the Shi'ites will not (?interfere), they are hitting the Sunnis. The following day they hit the Druze. We are hitting the Druze, and not the Sunnis.

Parties or sects, this is reactionary and divisive. People lead people. Now the leader is the people. The president is the people. The imam is the people. God on the Libyan soil is the Libyan people, and God is in heaven. But if one wants to lead the people, he says I lead the mountain and I lead the valley. I lead the Berbers. I lead the Mahamids. For the sake of leadership, the Mahamids fight with the mountain people. Say these are Arabs and these are Berbers and fight each other. The Shi'ites and the Sunnis fight each other. The colonialists laugh and hit us one after another. [words indistinct].

Anyone who wants to lead can lead himself. Here, the people are the leader. If one comes and brings books, what do you call them [words indistinct] and brings the yellow books and brings charms, to teach the people and to teach them their religion and to create a party, they make him holy and kiss his hands.

Libya in the past had one king. Now the Libyan people, every person has a crown on his head. Mu'ammar [words indistinct] every Libyan is Mu'ammar. Every Libyan is the leader of the revolution. We are in the age of masses. The state of masses. The age of liberation.

Do not you use the name Yakhluf here in the mountain? The name which begins with the letter Ya! This strange name which begins with Ya! Yashfin: Yusuf; Yakhluf; Ya'qub, and Yahya. I will tell you the secret. I will tell you the reason. The grandmother of the Arabs, what is her name? Ya'mur. Did you read her name, Ya'rub? Her sons' names are Yaghmur, Yakhluf, Yahya, and Yusuf. Those who insist until now on the names which begin with "Ya" are the pure Arabs who have never changed. This did not happen except with those whom they call the Berbers This means that the Berbers are the original Arabs. [cheers]

This is the state of the masses. It is not the control of one tribe by another tribe, or part on a valley or a person on a group. A party, front, tribe, individual, a family, an individual with a sect, or individual with a party can never be in control. All these things, which I mentioned, obstruct the freedom and humanity of man. This is the age of masses. Libya is the state of the masses and the cornerstone of the age of masses. In this country we must struggle until the achievement of complete equality between the valley and the mountain; between a big tribe and a small tribe; between a teacher and a lecturer and between someone who was in the Red Palace and someone who tends sheep. If there is no equality, let the struggle continue. The struggle will end with the establishment of one united liberated advanced nation.

Brothers we have huge resources. We have people, we have land, and we have rivers and seas; we control a strategic area. We will liberate it and unite it so that we can raise our heads in front of the Americans. America rampages the world because it is 50

countries united in one country. Because they are 200 million united in one country. Why is the Soviet Union a super power? Fifteen countries, different even in language, race, and origin. They are the ones who have Berbers and Arabs. [passage indistinct] They formed one country. Now they invade the outer space. They have intercontinental missiles. They are filling the seas with ships and fleets. Everyone of them produces wheat and food enough to flood the Mediterranean. We are 100 million Arabs from the ocean to the Gulf, the same population as Nigeria. We have resources. In the future we will be 200 million, 300 million, 400 million, 500 million. This increasing number of the future must be in one nation, one people, one ideology, one book. Therefore, we must fight those who create parties and create fronts and create leaderships and create sects, and those who divide us.

Anyone who says my tribe is better than this tribe is a reactionary and enemy whom we should all fight and destroy. The one who ways I am an Arab and this is a Berber, is an enemy and reactionary whom we should all fight. The one who says I am Berber and this is an Arab is an enemy, reactionary, and Berber whom we should all fight. The one who ways I am better than this and I will not marry from this family is a reactionary. This is the age of freedom and liberation. At least this will be achieved in Libya so that the world can learn from you. What can you to the world if you say that we have these two villages and they cannot marry each other? Can you say that this is the state of the masses and equality and final liberation, while you kill liberties, and the citizen cannot choose a partner for his life. The woman cannot choose her partner, and the man cannot choose his partner. They would say what is this oppression; repression and injustice. It should never happen. By God, it is shameful. Where did you get this from? Where does the Koran say you should not marry each other? There is a big tribe who controls a small tribe. You say this is the state of liberation. They say these are called Arabs and those are called Berbers. The Arabs are controlling the Berbers. Where is the liberation then, and where are the freedom and equality you talk about? If an Arab is oppressing a pre-Islam Arab, who is called Berber, then this hits the Jamahiriyah, hits the revolution and hits all the immortal values for which we struggle.

Are we playing and joking? I am very sorry that they are insulting you as the insulted you in the past [words indistinct]. They divided you so that they could become leaders, and show themselves to the Italians and the Turks as leaders who are followed by people who are fighting among themselves. Then [words indistinct] the Muslim Brotherhood or someone with reactionary yellow books aspires to control you. Where is the science, light, electrons and laser?

You are the youth, the rest of your families heard and they are reasonable and can probably understand more, but leave them alone. As for you the youth, you would be committing a greater sin, worse than Al-Sadat's crime if you believe these lies. The language, the Arabs, the Berbers. This is not suitable. These are Arabs and those are Berbers; this is the right Islamic party; this is the Daghi sect and this is the sect of Malik. [Words indistinct] You cannot use these follies. These must end. A historic liber ation must begin. A real liberation. Freedom. Complete equality. [cheers] Today we raise our voices so that our brothers in the tribes and in Maghreb can hear. Let them hear. Let them hear the free people. The people who knew their history and their way. The people who announce to the Arab nation the liberation and freedom. As the poet said: Millions woke up from their sleep and went to look for their history after they lost their way and their history was lost. It is true we went to look for our hsitory after we were lost and our history was lost. Now we go back to look for our history. Forward, forward; the struggle continues.

MOROCCO

Joint Military Talks With Spain Begin in Rabat

LD231136 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] Secretary of State for Defense Eduardo Serra is on an official visit to Morocco to negotiate exchanges whose financing could be related to the fishing agreement. Isabel Garcia Gil reports:

Secretary of State for Defense Eduardo Serra today held a long working session with his opposite number Gen Achahbar and senior Moroccan military officials. Eduardo Serra and his interlocutors studied the possibilities for the sale of Spanish armaments to Morocco which is interested in purchasing patrol boats for its Navy among other things. The principal problem is that of financing which would be solved with part of the credits provided for in the fishing agreement.

The Spanish and Moroccan officials also looked at ways of developing new joint exercises of expanding them to the Army. Indeed, today some joint naval exercises began in Cartagena in which two Spanish corvettes and three Moroccan vessels are taking part. They will all arrive in the Moroccan port of Casablanca on Friday.

Spanish Warships Sought

LD231513 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1312 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Excerpts] Rabat, 23 April (KUNA) — Spanish Secretary of State for Defense Eduardo Serra continues his official visit to Morocco which he began yesterday, holding military talks with Moroccan officials concerning Morocco's desire to purchase modern Spanish arms in accordance with the wide-scale armament policy announced by King Hassan II recently.

Spanish sources told the KUNA correspondent that Morocco has expressed the desire to purchase Spanish warships to modernize the Moroccan Navy. Morocco already has 5 Spanish-made destroyers which constitute the backbone of the Moroccan Navy. The sources added that Spain has agreed in principle to supply Morocco with all its arms needs, but the problem facing both sides was the financial difficulties Morocco has been facing in completing the deal.

The secretary general of the opposition leftist Socialist Progressive Party, 'Ali Yatta, has disclosed that Spain has officially pledged to return Ceuta and Melilla to their lawful owners, Morocco, whenever Spain succeeds in regaining Gibraltar.

Yatta told the KUNA correspondent in Rabat that Spanish monarch, King Juan Carlos has officially made this pledge to King Hassan II and has also conveyed it to leaders of the Spanish political parties. If what Yatta said proves to be true, it will represent a positive change in the attitude of Spain. Yatta, however, did not give any details on the subject, confining himself to asserting that the pledge has actually been made.

The [Spanish] rightist parties strongly oppose the return of the two cities to Morocco and call for preparation to defend them by force if necessary. Diplomatic observers here believe that King Juan Carlos' pledge to King Hassan II forced Morocco not to raise the matter at present.

SUDAN

Siwar al-Dhahab Decrees New Appointments 24 Apr

JN241117 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1015 GMT 24 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, 24 Apr (SUNA) — Chairman of the TMC 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab issued Decree No 33 for the Hegira year 1405 [1985] yesterday, appointing a secretary general, an under secretary, and two directors at the General Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic in accordance with Decree No 22 regarding the reorganization of the General Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic, the People's Palace. The decree appoints the following:

Secretary General — Major General Ahmad Idris Ahmad;

Under Secretary — Staff Brigadier General 'Abd al-Rahman Sa'id;

Deputy Under Secretary and Director of Decisions and the Follow-Up Administration — Brigadier General 'Abd al-Mun'im Zayn al-'Abidin Muhammad;

Assistant Under Secretary — 'Abd al-Jalil Muhammad al-Hasan;

Director of Legislation and Legal Affairs General Administration — Brigadier General Ahmad Mahmud Hasan;

Director of Financial and Administrative Affairs — Colonel Haydar Babakr al-Mushrif;

Acting Director of Political and Economic Affairs Administration — Mustafa 'Ali Arbab;

Acting Director of the General Administration for State Protocol — Nabil Murad 'Uthman.

The decree stipulated that these military officials will work on a secondment basis which will expire at the end of the transitional period, and that the secretary general will consult with each administration regarding the appointment of their assistants.

SPLA Radio Expresses 'Respect' for New Premier

EA231842 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] Numayri, who has ruled the Sudan for more than 15 years has been overthrown, or, to put it appropriately, has under the pressure of strikes and demonstrations by professional bodies and students transferred power to his erstwhile minister of war. From our viewpoint little has changed except that now Sudan has a new, respected and patriotic citizen Dr Al-Jazuli Daf'allah. But who is just working under the big brothers headed by General Siwar al-Dhahab. At any rate the exit of Ja'far Numayri has given room for some views which would have been impossible to be made public if Numayri was still in control.

Before we get down to business I must state that it is morally unacceptable to attack a weak and a defenseless person like Numayri. This would amount to an act of a soldier shooting an enemy soldier who has surrendered. However, this does not mean that if there is a person or a body to bring Numayri and his ministers to account for their public performance one would raise objections. That in fact should be encouraged, though that is not the point here.

Numayri used to tell the public that he would die defending his dictatorial regime which he always called Al-Thawrah, meaning revolution. This has not happened. Instead he has asked to be allowed to return and live as a private citizen. Local Sudanese are saying Al-Dunya Ma Dawwamah, which means nothing is permanent, and that is applicable here.

'Umar Muhammad al-Tayyib, Numayri's first vice president, was fond of projecting the image of one who really cared for public interest and welfare. However *AL-SAHAFAH* daily has revealed that in 'umar's farm there were 32 pickups and 3 bulletproof Mercedes. Well, I have no comment to make about this. There was one citizen who ruled the south on behalf of Numayri and who let loose his agents in the south to make it impossible even to hold intellectual discussions.

The accusation always was that anyone who discussed shortcomings of the May system and the High Executive Council in Juba were enemies of the security and stability. That man and his supporters have all gone but both the south and the whole country still tick. Citizens killed during demonstrations were described during Numayri's time as traitors. The media in Khartoum now calls them martyrs. The leader of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army-Sudanese People's Liberation Movement [SPLA-SPLM] in the name of the workers of Equatoria. Numayri's media used to distribute such insults. Now what do the media in Khartoum these days say about SPLA-SPLM and its leader Colonel Dr John Garang? Let us now have extracts from the recent issues of Khartoum's papers.

AL-SAHAFAH, in one of its recent issues carried an article by Mustafah Ibrahim Abba, who wrote, and I quote, the SPLM is firmly rooted in the soil of this country, meaning it is an integral part of the Sudanese nation. Another issue of *AL-SAHAFAH* daily published on the 11th of April carried a statement from the group of national forces, the working alliance of different political organizations and professions, had this to say about SPLA-SPLM and its leader: "The forces commend the vanguard role played by the SPLM in toppling the May regime". The forces further added that it, that is the group of national forces for national salvation, appeals to munadic John Garang and the SPLM to contribute towards the group effort and so forth. For

non-Arabic speakers the word munadic means in English — struggler.

There has been a lot of complimentary writing and talk about SPLA-SPLM and its leader Col John Garang in Khartoum official media following the fall of President Numayri. The problem, however, is that this good intentioned attitude and recognition of SPLA-SPLM as a national movement much of the thinking revolves around wrong issues. SPLA-SPLM is fighting to solve Sudanese problems and not only those in the south. It also respects the new prime minister, but does not accept the idea that he should be under the orders of the military.

ETHIOPIA

ADDIS ZEMEN on Aid, Threats to Unity

EA232315 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0915 GMT 23 Apr 85

[From the press review of *ADDIS ZEMEN*]

[Text] The EEC development commissioner's recent 4-day visit, which took him to various shelter stations, development projects, and resettlement areas in our country, and his subsequent assertion in Brussels that food aid given to Ethiopia is being distributed to the affected compatriots properly, has exposed the false rumors being propagated by forces which are trying to threaten our unity and revolution under the guise of food aid.

The correct statement given by the commissioner after assessing the activities carried out in several fronts by the broad masses assisted by foreign aid to alleviate and eradicate the problem is a good and strong reminder not only those who are spreading anti-people propaganda in the capitals of Western countries, but also to those who tempt us with food aid in one hand and try to attack us with the other. It is a known fact that these forces that would not like to see the revolution and unity of Ethiopia strengthened, and would like to see her downfall, would not be prepared to accept the truth. Hence, they will continue to attempt to stop us from receiving aid. Even if they help they will attempt to introduce situations that are contradictory with our objectives. This type of action is strongly opposed by our party, the revolutionary government and the broad masses, who will fight to restrict it and finally to destroy it.

The foreign aid support in solving our prevailing problems is undeniable, but a lasting solution lies in the strong efforts of the broad masses. Hence, the broad masses, ready to fight against those who threaten their unity and revolution, will give the necessary respect to those who give genuine support towards the enhancement of the fight in solving our problems. Although forces opposed to the struggle we are engaged in to enhance our development objectives have no valid opinion. They are waging a propaganda campaign spreading rumors that drought-afflicted compatriots in the northern region of our country are not receiving food aid.

This false news being disseminated by some Western media is coming from forces whose aim is to estabilize our unity and revolution, antiunity and antipeople agents in Western capitals and from forces which intend to infiltrate under the cover of aid. As it has been stated repeatedly, our class enemies' false accusations that the aid given to our country is not being used for its intended purpose is not the first one. They have never stoped their attempts to block aid to our country by spreading false propaganda that since the inception of our revolution foreign aid has never been used properly forgetting the efforts being carried out by the broad masses to help and resettle our man-made and drought-affected compatriots. Nevertheless, the evidence given by representatives of donor organizations has let them down by telling the truth. It is undeniable that the result of the present attempt being carried out against us will be nothing but loss.

KENYA

University Reopens With Stringent Regulations

EA231349 Nairobi THE KENYA TIMES in English 23 Apr 85 p 1

[Text] The University of Nairobi re-opened yesterday with very stringent conditions for students who were sent home in February following disturbances which promoted the closure of the main campus. According to the letters of acceptance will be [as received] a serious offence for any student or group of students within the university precincts to convene, organise, participate in or be involved in gatherings, demonstrations, processions of any unauthorised ceremonies. It will also be an offence for any student to organise or participate in pickets or in any manner prevent other students or a member of staff from performing their normal duties. Whereas consumption of alcohol is not prohibited, drunkeness and disturbances of fellow students because of drunkeness will also constitute an offence.

According to the letter of acceptance, the University Council will have a right to suspend a student from the university pending disciplinary action when a student boycotts scheduled classes. The council will also have a right to suspend a student who malicously or wilfully damages or loses university property, assaults any member of staff in the discharge of official duties or is convicted by a court of law for any criminal offence, which the council would deem serious enough to warrant expulsion from the university.

The council will also have a right to suspend a student who convenes, organises, participates in or in any way is involved in unauthorised processions, demonstrations, ceremonies of gatherings within the precincts of the university. They undertook not to make any public statement on behalf of the union or on matters affecting the university without specific authority from the vice-chancellor. The students had to produce a bond duly signed by a district magistrate, a certificate of compliance and a receipt certifying that one had returned the national youth service uniform to their respective chiefs.

A student at the University of Nairobi died yesterday morning soon after the Kabete campus re-opened. The office of the vice-chancellor gave the name of the dead student as Simon Chege Muhoro, a second year student in the Faculty of Agriculture.

SOMALIA

Defense Minister on Cooperation With Italy

EA240123 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] The SDR first vice president, who is also the defense minister, Lieutenant General Muhammad ali Samatur today received the commander of the Italian Ground Forces, Lieutenant General Umberto Gabuze, and his delegation at the Defense Ministry Headquarters. Samatur and Gen Gabuze discussed cooperation between Somalia and Italy and particularly cooper-

ation between the armed forces of the two countries. During the meeting, which was also attended by the first deputy defense minister, Lieutenant General Ahmed Fahal Ali, the two exchanged gifts. The commander of the Italian Ground Forces, who is in the country on a week-long visit, arrived yesterday. This morning he laid wreaths at the tomb of the unknown soldier and visited other places in the capital. The general and his delegation accompanied by officers of the Somali Armed Forces this morning visited arms factories in Mogadishu where they were given briefings by heads of these factories.

CAMEROON

Protocol Agreement for PRC Medical Team Signed

AB231523 Yaounde Domestic Service in English
1400 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] Cameroon and the PRC this morning in Yaounde signed a protocol agreement on health. Speaking on the occasion, the minister of health, Professor Victor Anomah Ngu, pointed out that the agreement marked a new area of cooperation between Cameroon and China in the field of health, adding that although Cameroon had similar cooperation agreements with several other countries and international bodies, that with the PRC is unique in many ways. He expressed appreciation for the work of the Chinese medical team based in (Balmayo) and Guider and praised their high degree of competence and professional consciousness which, he said, could serve as a model for Cameroonian medical personnel. Today's protocol agreement provides for the arrival soon in the country of a second Chinese medical team.

ZAIRE

Bulgarian Party Delegation Promotes Ties

AB231345 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French
1130 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] A BCP [Bulgarian Communist Party] delegation led by Slavcho Trunski, chairman of the Solidarity With the Peoples of Asia and Africa Committee, was received in audience a while ago by Prof Gambembo Kumawutadi, member of the Central Committee and secretary general in charge of relations with sister and friendly parties. The three-man delegation is on tour of some African countries to make contacts with similar organizations in order to strengthen the ties existing between them. Professor Gambembo explained to the Bulgarian delegation the philosophy of the MPR and its foreign policy. The Bulgarian delegation leaves Kinshasa today for Angola, Zimbabwe, Zambia, and Mozambique.

Ordinance Reduces Prices of Petroleum Products

AB231355 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French
1130 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Excerpt] According to an ordinance issued yesterday by the Department of National Economy and Industry, prices of petroleum products have been reduced by 5 zaires. Prices take effect immediately. Here is a list of the new prices for the petroleum products:

First, selling prices for super, regular, kerosene, gasoil, fuel oil, and gas are fixed on the basis of a price reference calculated by the means of importation added to transport differentials from the eastern border or from Kinshasa to the depots in the interior. Second, the price references are fixed according to the means of transportation as follows:

In the west: super, 25 zaires per liter; regular, 25 zaires per liter; kerosene, 19.50 zaires per liter; gasoil, 22 zaires per liter; fuel oil 15 zaires per liter; gas, 66.50 zaires per bottle.

In the east: super, 25 zaires per liter; regular, 43 zaires per liter; kerosene, 33.50 zaires per liter; gasoil, 31.50 zaires per liter; fuel oil, 31.50 zaires per liter; and gas, 31.50 zaires a bottle.

In the south, that is in Lubumbashi and Mikasi: super, 24 zaires per liter; regular, 25 zaires per liter; kerosene, 25 zaires per liter; gasoil, 32.50 zaires per liter; fuel oil, 32.50 zaires per liter; and gas, 32.50 zaires per bottle.

BENIN

Kerekou Receives Ivorian, ECOWAS Delegations

AB232038 Dakar PANA in French 1738 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] Cotonou, 23 Apr (ABP-BEN/PANA) — Mathieu Kerekou, Beninese head of state, received an Ivorian delegation on Monday afternoon comprising Simeon Ake, minister of foreign affairs and Abdoulaye Kone, minister of economy and finance. The Ivorian ministers went to deliver a message from Ivorian head of state Felix Houphouet-Boigny to President Kerekou. Simeon Ake, who refused to disclose the contents of the message, merely said that "it fell within the framework of periodic consultations between the Ivorian and Beninese heads of state on bilateral cooperation and the future of Africa."

Replying to a question by the press on the behavior of the Ivorian economy in the face of the world crisis, Mr Kone said that the Ivory Coast, like other African countries, has organized itself in order to overcome the difficulties raised by the crisis and prepare for the aftermath of the crisis by mobilizing the people.

The Beninese president also received Mumu Mamadou, the ECOWAS executive secretary, who was accompanied to the meeting by the director of the Community's Fund, Mr Fall. The new ECOWAS secretary general went to inform President Mathieu Kerekou of problems facing the community. These are, among others, the non-ratification of certain conventions, and the non-payment of dues. Mumu Mamadou is currently touring ECOWAS member countries to explain to the heads of state the situation facing ECOWAS.

Kerekou Discusses French Military Cooperation

AB191642 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] The head of state, President Mathieu Kerekou, received this morning Paul Kaya, the administrative secretary of the Entente Council, who went to pay him a courtesy call.

This afternoon, our great comrade-in-arms, President Mathieu Kerekou, held talks with Colonel Jean-Pierre Ornano, the deputy chief of the French military cooperation mission. Col Jean-Pierre Ornano was introduced to the president by Colonel Pierre Koffi, permanent secretary of the Ministry of National Defense and the armed forces. After the audience, Col Ornano told our reporter Sylvestre Zomahou that he came to take stock of the military cooperation between France and Benin.

[Begin recording] [Ornano] I held discussions with President Kerekou about the conditions on which our military cooperation should be based. This military cooperation was reactivated in 1981 and has been developing well. My visit here falls within the framework of the normal activities relating to this cooperation and to take stock of the situation and see how we can improve it further.

[Zomahou] Could you tell us about the achievements of this cooperation as well as the difficulties confronting it?

[Ornano] It is important to specify that it is a military cooperation and as such it implies three fields: first, supply of personnel for military technical assistance from the national armies, to accomplish their mission [as heard]; second, the training of officers in our military schools in France; and finally the supply of materiel as gift. These three aspects of the military cooperation are currently represented here in Benin. Technical military assistance exists between France and Benin. There are also a large number of Beninese military personnel who are being trained in our military schools. France also supplies Benin with materiel to help equip its armed forces. Concerning the difficulties you have just talked about, I can say that there are always some difficulties. What enterprises do not experience difficulties? As usual, and in all the countries, the difficulties are most of the time budgetary. What can hamper France's actions and can hamper the actions of cooperation is of course the budgetary and financial context. In fact, our major difficulties arise from the budgetary and financial context. Our difficulties are not engendered at all by the relations existing between our two countries and particularly between our two armies since these relations are very excellent. I am happy to underscore the spirit of comradeship existing between the two armies, notably between the French officers who are present here and the cadres and officers of the Beninese Armed Forces. [end recording]

GUINEA

Soviet Ambassador Visits Communications Minister

AB191534 Conakry Domestic Service in French 0645 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] Communications and Tourism Minister Mohamed Traore received yesterday in audience his excellency Vladimir Kitayev, the Soviet ambassador to Guinea. During the audience, His Excellency Kitayev recalled the relations of friendship and cooperation which have always existed between Guinea and the Soviet Union. He then stressed the importance of 22 April 1985 which marks the 115th birthday anniversary of Lenin, recalling man's victory over fascism and called upon all peoples to work toward the promotion of peace and freedom in the world.

Replying, Captain Mohamed Traore, who was accompanied by the permanent undersecretary at the Ministry of Communications and Tourism, (Moro Vande), expressed the total readiness of the cadres of his department to maintain and strengthen the friendship between Guinea and the Soviet Union, especially in the field of communications. He specified that Guinea will do everything possible to promote solidarity among the peoples of the world.

LIBERIA

Investigation of Politicians' Activities Urged

AB231737 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1710 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] An appeal has been made to members of the Liberian press to conduct an immediate investigation into the backgrounds of prospective politicians contesting this year's election if the nation

is to escape a leadership of confusionists and criminals. Today's edition of the government paper *NEW LIBERIAN* quotes assistant minister of state for special services, Mr Johnny W. Kpor, as saying that the exercise is timely and necessary, pointing out that the records of most of these politicians show that some had been insane while others were terminated from their posts both at home and abroad by past governments for criminal practices. Mr Kpor also cautioned Liberians to be mindful of those who tell lies against the government and others, with the idea of having many supporters and money.

PRC Ambassador Gives Check to Armed Forces

AB191526 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0655 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] The agriculture battalion of the Armed Forces of Liberia has received a check for $60,000 for the purchase of tools and machinery. A LINA [LIBERIA NEWS AGENCY] report said the check for the amount was presented to defense minister, Major General Gray D. Allison, yesterday by the Chinese Government. The Chinese ambassador to Liberia, Xiang Zhongpu, who presented the check on behalf of his government, said the donation demonstrated China's willingness to further strengthen the cordial ties between the two countries. He then assured his government's continued support for the Liberian Government's endeavor to achieve self-sufficiency in food production.

In remarks, General Allison lauded the Chinese Government for its continued assistance toward the realization of Liberia's socio-economic goals. General Allison said the donation will further strengthen the cordial ties between China and Liberia and asked Ambassador Xiang to convey his thanks and appreciation to the Chinese defense minister for the contribution.

The agriculture battalion located in Todi District, was established in 1982 to provide food for the Armed Forces in Liberia.

MALI

Delegation of Soviet Youths Ends Solidarity Visit

AB221325 Bamako Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] The delegation of the Leninist Communist Youth of the USSR and of the Committee of Youth Organizations of the USSR yesterday ended its friendship and solidarity visit to Mali at the invitation of the Malian National Youth Union [UNJM]. The delegation held a working session at the youth hall yesterday morning with the UNJM delegates led by Drissa Traore, the UNJM deputy general secretary. During the working session, the two delegations signed a draft agreement on cooperation, which is a common statement reaffirming the desire of the two organizations to coordinate their actions in many fields.

NIGERIA

Government To Reopen Borders To Let Aliens Out

AB231752 Lagos NAN in English 1736 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Excerpt] Lagos, April 23 (NAN) -- The chief of staff, Supreme Headquarters, Maj Gen Tunde Idiagbon said in Lagos today that the Federal Military Government would open the country's borders to enable illegal aliens to leave the country.

Speaking during his quarterly briefings for media executives, Maj Gen Idiagbon said that the government would set up a task force to search all illegal aliens leaving the country. The chief of staff said (?that) the opening of the country's borders would facilitate the departure of aliens who could not afford to go by air. He reiterated the determination of the government to flush illegal aliens out of the country, adding that anyone who wished to be resident in Nigeria should obtain valid documents.

On the decision of the government to go ahead with the execution of those convicted for drug peddling, Maj Gen Idiagbon said that although the government was not insensitive to public opinion, trafficking in hard drugs was a despicable act which did not deserve sympathy. He observer that armed robbers and drug peddlers were the same as "merchants of death and destruction" and that the media could not present such criminal acts as issues of which decisions could be varied at will. He urged the media to refresh the minds of those agitating against the execution of convicted drug pushers about the vile and dehumanising effects of drug trafficking and abuse.

Maj Gen Idiagbon disclosed the existence of some organisations involved in subversive and clandestine activities against the government.

Government Identifies Subversive Organizations

AB231707 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] Security and law enforcement agencies in the country have been directed to deal ruthlessly with anyone found in possession of any subversive literature. Already, the Federal Military Government has detailed information about the existence and activities of three groups of subversive elements. One is known as the Committee for the Propagation of Patriotism and it is headed by a university lecturer. Another one goes by the name of the National Committee of (?Full) Patriots. It has members in many of the universities. The third group is called King Cobra. This one too has its genesis in one of the universities and consists mostly of students and some lecturers described as advisors.

These disclosures were made in Lagos today by the chief of staff, Supreme Headquarters, Major General Tunde Idiagbon, at his quarterly briefing of media executives. He said that these groups had resorted to the release and circulation of highly subversive literature and the organization of symposia and lectures in the institutions aimed directly at discrediting the government and destabilizing the country. Gen Idiagbon also spoke of the presence in the country of some foreign evangelists, both Christian

and Muslim, who are also involved in subversive activities. He said that they had tried consistently to import certain religious doctrines which were untenable and alien to the Nigerian way of life. Of particular note, he said, was the role of some Iranian and Lebanese religious teachers, otherwise known as mullahs, who had tried to introduce fundamentalist and revolutionary doctrine to corrupt Nigerian Islamic culture and worship.

The chief of staff said that the government was very much concerned about the effects of such evangelical activities which tended to promote indiscipline among Nigerian youth, especially those in secondary schools and institutions of higher learning. Those involved have already been found out by security agencies and action is being taken to deport them. Gen Idiagbon called on all Nigerians, on their part, to be alert to ensure that they did not fall victim to the corrupting influence of revolutionary religious propagandists.

GUARDIAN Condemns Reagan's Policy in Nicaragua

AB231552 Lagos Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 23 Apr 85

[From the press review]

[Text] The *GUARDIAN* assesses the role of the United States in Nicaragua. It notes that President Reagan is bent on giving aid to the CIA-sponsored bands of counterrevolutionary rebels in Nicaragua. The paper observes that President Reagan also has a two-pronged strategy aimed at ruining the economy of Nicaragua and promoting counterrevolutionary military attacks on the Honduran border. It explains that it is Washington's hope that constant assaults on the Sandinista regime will cause enough economic problems to the country as to make it virtually impossible for the government to continue functioning. The *GUARDIAN* also points out that the United States has continued to block all peace initiatives aimed at resolving the various contradictions and conflicts between the states in the region. Concluding, the paper says that no matter what America does in Nicaragua, her people will never be conquered.

Lake Chad Basin Body Opens Ministerial Session

AB221556 Lagos NAN in English 1514 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] Lagos, April 22 (NAN) — The minister of agriculture, Dr Bukar Shaib, today in Lagos suggested the inclusion of the Central African Republic (CAR) in the Lake Chad Basin Commission to facilitate meaningful planning and the development of the water resources of the entire basin.

Declaring open the ministerial session of the commission, Dr Shaib said that the inclusion of the CAR would enable an extension of studies into the major rivers feeding the basin from the Republic. The minister said that the problems of drought, desert encroachment and the drying up of the lake had adversely affected agricultural and water resources, decimated livestock and exposed people in the area to hunger and malnutrition. he, however, said that much progress had been made in stugying and evaluation equitable utilization of the lake's resources since the 4th summit of the commission in 1983, saying that by 1987, enough data would have been gathered by experts for comprehensive planning. [sentence as received]

The minister also expressed satisfaction over the reactivation of the commission's agricultural projects abandoned in Chad Republic during civil unrest there and the efforts to combat pest and grain eating birds ravanging crops in the region.

A four-day meeting of the commission's experts, which ended in Lagos yesterday, recommended that the forestry centres in Chad and Nigeria be re-opened, and called for solutions to the movement of cattle in the area as it affects crop production. The experts also urged the commission to attract external funds to stop ecological deterioration, and desert encroachment in the area, and called for the immediate hand-over of the commission's agricultural development centre at Diefa in Niger Republic to the country's authorities. They also made recommendations on bird control, harmonisation of the training programmes of the agricultural training centre of the commission at Ngala, Nigeria and recommended the investigation of the commission's accounts up till 1983.

The ministerial session being attended by the agriculture ministers from Nigeria, Chad, Niger and Cameroon ends tomorrow and will be followed by a meeting of heads of state of the four countries at which some of the recommendations will be ratified.

Joint Commission Meeting With Niger Begins

AB191941 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] The 16th session of the ministerial council of the Nigeria-Niger joint commission began today in Lagos. It was declared open by the minister of national planning, Chief Michael Adigun. Correspondent Foladji Nelson was there.

[Begin recording] At the session, the council will deliberate on six key issues. They are national strategies for the development of the four river basins common to both countries, meat and livestock trade as well as exploitation of mineral deposits. The 2-day meeting will also feature discussions on communication links between the two countries with specific reference to the Panaftel [Pan-African Telecommunications Network] project in Katsina, in Nigeria, and the Maradi project in the Niger Republic. Ways of improving international road links as well as industrial projects will also feature at the talks. Other matters to be discussed include legal agreements on judicial conventions, cultural and educational programs. Projects for this year will also be (?looked at).

Chief Adigun, in his opening address, extensively reviewed the achievements of the commission since its inception 16 years ago. These are areas of electricity power links, the contruction of the [name indistinct] bridge, the international [passage indistinct] [end recording]

SENEGAL

President Diouf Discusses Official Visit to Togo

AB232121 Dakar Domestic Service in French
2000 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Excerpts] The head of state and his wife returned home this afternoon from Lome after a 4-day official visit to Togo. He was welcomed upon his arrival by the speaker of the National Assembly, cabinet members and several high-ranking officials. The head of state answered questions from our reporter (Fako Madi Gueye):

[Begin recording][(Gueye)] Mr President of the Republic, you are just back from a triumphant visit to Togo. We are aware of the great conviction and the determination of the presidents of Senegal and Togo concerning subregional cooperation and bilateral cooperation. What is the impact of your talks on this subregional cooperation? Finally, Mr President of the Republic, and this is my last question: for being so well received in Togo as a prestigious head of state of the African Continent will you please tell us in a few words on how to be a Togolese.

[Diouf] This official visit to Togo took place in excellent conditions. President Eyadema did everything well. The welcome, as you rightly said, was extremely warm. I want to thank President Eyadema and express to him, on behalf of my wife and my delegation, my sincere gratitude for everything he did for us during our stay, as well as for the impressive mobilization of the entire Togolese people to receive us, and the representatives of Senegal.

This reception demonstrates the quality of the friendship existing between the Togolese and Senegalese people. It also demonstrates the solid and friendly ties existing between me and President Eyadema. He is a great head of state, intelligent, and efficient. He is a head of state who has been able to build his country with a great deal of skill, conviction, and determination.

This is why Togolese rightly refer to him as the father of the Togolese nation. I was very impressed by all I saw and heard.

The trip was fruitful. As I have always said, I believe in the theory of concentric groupings of solidarity and if we are to build a strong Africa, we must first of all and in particular concentrate on the various geographical regions of Africa. For this reason, we must pay particular attention to the West African region to which we must devote all our efforts and our energy. [end recording]

ANGOLA

Dos Santos, Sao Tome's da Costa Conclude Talks

MB231709 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] Presidents Jose Eduardo dos Santos of Angola and Manuel Pinto da Costa of Sao Tome and Principe concluded yesterday the official talks which began in Luanda on 19 April. President Manuel Pinto da Costa, who is now in Maputo on a several-day official and working visit to Mozambique, was in Angola at the invitation of Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, the chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the Republic.

At the end of the talks, the two presidents noted that the deepening of relations between the MPLA-Labor Party and the Movement for the Liberation of Sao Tome and Principe has contributed greatly to the positive development of relations between the two countries. In the final communique issued yesterday at the end of visit by the Sao Tomean head of state to our country, both sides reaffirmed the need to strengthen bilateral relations by revitalizing the role of the joint commission between the two nations.

The two statesmen also spoke in favor of the intensification of economic cooperation between the five Portuguese-speaking African countries in the spirit of the decisions of the Sao Tomean summit held in February of this year.

With regard to the activities of the armed bandits in Angola and Mozambique, which have been exacerbating the difficulties caused by the natural disasters which have struck the countries of the continent, Presidents Jose Eduardo dos Santos and Manuel Pinto da Costa launched an appeal to the international community to step up its assistance in order to reduce the problems of famine caused by drought in Africa.

On the international situation, particularly with regard to Africa, the two sides once again blamed South Africa for the tense situation in southern Africa and noted that the reforms which have been recently introduced into the apartheid system will not solve the main issue. The presidents of Angola and Sao Tome and Principe also pointed out that the genuine independence of the Namibian people inevitably entails the strict implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435/78, and reiterated their support for the struggle waged by the Namibian people led by SWAPO for their liberty and independence.

Before leaving our country, President Manuel Pinto da Costa invited President Jose Eduardo dos Santos to officially visit the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe. The invitation was accepted with satisfaction. The Angolan-Sao Tomean final communique pointed out that the date for the visit will be fixed in due time through the regular diplomatic channels.

48 UNITA Members Killed During Offensive

MB231714 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] During offensive operations mounted in five provinces of the country between 8 and 16 April, another 48 UNITA criminals were annihilated by the national defense and security forces. During the actions, the Angolan Armed Forces caputred another 8 bandits and freed 32 civilians which had been kidnapped by UNITA. Our forces also recovered 39 head of cattle stolen by the counterrevolutionaries from the people, in addition to seizing a large quantity of war materiel. The operations took place for about 1 week in the provinces of Cuando Cubango, Cuanza Norte, Malanje, and Bengo. [provinces as heard]

KUP: UNITA Force Attacks Infantry Unit

MB231359 (Clandestine) KUP in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 1200 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] Free Land of Angola, 23 Apr (KUP) — A UNITA armed forces communique has revealed that 11 People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola soldiers were killed and 9 AK-47's, 2 PKM machineguns, 1 RPG-7, and 2 Makarov pistols were captured when UNITA attacked an MPLA infantry unit 13 km west of Cassongue. The attack took place on 14 April 1985.

MOZAMBIQUE

Machel Hosts Dinner Honoring Sao Tomean President

MB240803 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1800 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Speech by Mozambican President Samora Machel at banquet given in honor of Sao Tomean President Manuel Pinto da Costa in Maputo on 22 April — recorded]

[Excerpts] Comrade Dr Manuel Pinto da Costa, chairman of the Movement for the Liberation of Sao Tome and Principe [MLSTP] and president of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, dear comrades, ladies and gentlemen:

I once again welcome you, Comrade President, and your high-level delegation to our country. Once again the Mozambican people feel the honor and privilege of having a brother, friend, and comrade of the same battlelines. The Mozambican people see in you, Comrade President, the most distinguished representative of the fraternal Sao Tomean people, and the consistent defender of the cause of independence, freedom, progress, well-being, and happiness of the people of Sao Tome and Principe.

Your visit to our country is a demonstration of the century-old friendship existing between our peoples, shown yesterday in the struggle against colonialism and today in the struggle for the assertion of our dignity and personality as free, independent, and sovereign African peoples.

This friendship is reaffirmed on these difficult occasions to our people at a time when imperialism displays an increasing subtleness in its aggressiveness against our state, people's power, and

the Mozambican revolution. The imperialist conspiracy organized against the People's Republic of Mozambique is unmasked in our daily combat for the uncompromising defense of our independence, sovereignty, and territorial intergrity. We did not realize the extent of this conspiracy only until very recently.

After the Nkomati Accord the true face, dimension, and tentacles of the conspiracy were unveiled. The elements nostalgic for colonialism, the scoundrels, have not desisted from their designs to recolonize our country. Their aim is to establish a terrorist, unpopular, antipopular regime. They want to establish terror, fear, murder, and destruction. Their aim is to keep our people subjected to the most despicable exploitation.

Aware of the justness of their struggle, united and organized by the Frelimo Party, our people nourish the same hatred as yesterday against their present enemies, who are unchanging. Firm in the determination forged by 20 years of consecutive struggles against colonialism, imperialism, and neocolonialism, and with arms in their hands, our people make the greatest sacrifices so that the flag of freedom, justice, equality, and socialism will always fly high in the People's Republic of Mozambique.

It is in this context, Comrade President, that the Mozambican people see in your visit a concrete and live manifestation of the solidarity and fraternity of a combatant of the same battlelines. Comrade President, when from among your people volunteers come forward to struggle alongside the Mozambican people, our militant solidarity is fulfilled, thus removing, as in the past, the geographic distances that separate us. All this political unity, the determination to remain free and independent, the clarity of the common objectives, and the actions waged against us by imperialism have been highlighted in the already historical Sao Tome Declaration. The Mozambican people enthusiastically hailed this common stand by our five nations, and felt a greater encouragment and persuasion to victoriously continue their struggle.

In assessing the imperialist maneuvers against our countries, particularly against Angola and Mozambique, and unmasking the real enemies of the independence, sovereignty, progress, and peace to which our peoples aspire, the Sao Tome Declaration showed the world the justness of our cause. At the international level, the Sao Tome Declaration launched an impetuous movement with an even greater dimension of solidarity among our peoples. This solidarity was extended to the peoples of Namibia and South Africa, who courageously struggle for their freedom against colonial occupation and apartheid.

The recent maneuvers by the Pretoria regime, in violation of UN Resolution 435 on Namibia, and the increasingly bloody repression against the South African people clearly show that apartheid remains the fundamental cause of instability and war in southern Africa. As stressed by the Sao Tome Declaration, apartheid is a crime against humankind and only its elimination will permit the establishment of peace, justice, and equality among men in our region, regardless of their race and the color of their skin. Therefore the Sao Tome Declaration constitutes a valuable instrument for us to continue the struggle with greater determination and with the certainty of victory.

Comrade President, your working visit to our country enshrines the unity between our peoples, parties, and nations. It is with this permanent unity that we will know how to defend the legitimate interests and aspirations of our people. It is for this friendship and militant solidarity that I ask you all to join me in a toast to the health of Comrade Dr Manuel Pinto da Costa, to the health of all members of the delegation, to the progress and well-being of the fraternal people of Sao Tome and Principe, to peace, progress, friendship, solidarity, and socialism.

The struggle continues, and many thanks. [applause]

Further on Banquet

MB240743 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1800 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Speech by Sao Tomean President Manuel Pinto da Costa at banquet in his honor in Maputo on 22 April — recorded]

[Excerpts] Comrades from the Frelimo leadership, comrades: I would first like to thank you for your traditional welcome, both in the past and today. We have always received a fraternal welcome from the Frelimo leadership, the Mozambican officials, and the people of the People's Republic of Mozambique. I would therefore like to sincerely thank you for the welcome we received in Maputo, the capital of the People's Republic of Mozambique, today.

My visit to the People's Republic of Mozambique has various objectives. The first objective is to become acquainted with the situation in the People's Republic of Mozambique, to thus assess the problems faced by the People's Republic of Mozambique today both on the military front and in the building of a free, sovereign fatherland.

The situation in South Africa remains the same because the South African system continues to receive support. If it is possible to make a deaf person hear the voice of reason by means of rhetoric, fundamental considerations, and resolutions, the international community has enough material and other means to make that deaf person hear. Thus it has the means to avoid a catastrophic situation in southern Africa. In the final analysis, this catastrophic situation would not lead to the extinction of the peoples of southern Africa, but to the extinction of apartheid. The peoples of southern Africa would achieve their freedom despite all sacrifices that they would have to make.

Comrade President: regarding our visit to the People's Republic of Mozambique: If we were to say that one of our purposes is to consolidate bilateral relations, in the context of southern Africa's current situation, it might sound somewhat selfish. However, if we take into account that the consolidation of bilateral relations is an important element for the consolidation of peace in southern Africa, and the strengthening of progressive forces in Africa, our objective of discussing bilateral cooperation issues becomes reasonable.

Before ending, I would like to give my greetings to the people of the People's Republic of Mozambique through Comrade President Samora Machel from the people, the party, and the Gov-

ernment of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, and militant greetings from the peoples of Angola, Cape Verde, and Guinea-Bissau, who remain united with the struggle of the Mozambican people, and who are ready to undergo all necessary sacrifices to secure peace in southern Africa and in Mozambique for the construction of socialism in Mozambique and its neighboring countries in southern Africa. [applause]

In order to achieve this, I would like to ask all present to raise their glasses and join me in a toast to Comrade President Samora Machel, wishing him a long life, good health, and strength to lead this country on the path to socialism. I would also like to express thanks for the help and support we have received from you ever since our independence and during the process of national reconstruction. Without that support, it would not have been possible for us to carry out the magnificent and grandiose objective of socialism. For that reason, I would like to ask those present to toast to the good health of the Frelimo officials, wishing them strength, courage, good health, and determination which they have always shown, so that the People's Republic of Mozambique may be a real bulwark against apartheid in southern Africa and a real hope for the southern African peoples seeking peace and prosperity.

I would also like to ask Comrade President Samora Machel to convey my thanks to the Maputo residents, and toast to the good health and prosperity of the people of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

Thank you for your attention. [applause]

Minister on Effects of Sanctions Against RSA

MB210618 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 20 Apr 85

[Text] The foreign minister of Mozambique, Joaquim Chissano, said the country will be one of the worst affected if economic sanctions were applied against South Africa. But, says Mr Chissano, Mozambique is prepared to make sacrifices brought by such sanctions if they in turn would bring significant change in South Africa. Mr Chissano was speaking yesterday in Maputo at the close of a roundtable meeting with a group of American businessmen looking at investment possibilities in Mozambique. Mr Chissano says any sanctions applied by Mozambique against South Africa will only have negative results without similar action by Western countries that are major economic partners of South Africa.

A member of the American delegation, Barry Shalito, said the businessmen were leaving Mozambique with quite different ideas from those they had on arrival. He said their visit could have positive results. The businessmen stayed 5 days in Mozambique holding discussions with Mozambican Government officials and private businessmen.

Government Hardens Stand Against RENAMO

MB232026 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1800 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] The Mozambican Government has declared that there could be no question of negotiations with the rebel RENAMO [Mozambique National Resistance] movement except to discuss capitulation and amnesty. Cliff Saunders reports from Maputo, where he sounded out senior Frelimo officials on the situation in Mozambique.

[Begin recording] Discussions we held here in Mozambique show that the Frelimo government's attitude toward RENAMO has hardened. The Mozambican Government will be satisfied at this stage with nothing less than total RENAMO capitulation. RENAMO supporters must give up their allegiance to that organization and become integrated with Frelimo. Frelimo regards RENAMO as bandits, in fact that is what they call RENAMO, and RENAMO stands accused of numerous atrocities against the civilian population.

It is primarily because of the continued activities of RENAMO that the Nkomati Accord has had its ups and downs. Although South Africa has reaped substantial benefits from Nkomati, particularly with the drop off of ANC terrorism out of Mozambique, there has been no similar reduction of security threats in Mozambique. Efforts by South Africa to bring about successful peace talks between the Frelimo government and RENAMO have failed. The upshot is that the South African Government has let it be known that it has given up trying to arrange peace talks and now wants to cooperate with Frelimo to eliminate the RENAMO threat.

In so far as Mozambique is concerned it is only RENAMO which is standing in the way of considerable assistance being given to this country, by the west in general and South Africa in particular. Right now few developments programs can be put into operation simply because of widespread instability, in the rural areas in particular. [end recording]

Protocols on Soviet Economic Aid Signed

MB220730 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0600 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] The USSR will give assistance to Mozambique to construct an electrical power line, modernize the railroads, and prospect for coal reserves. It will also send specialists to analyze projects in the Limpopo Valley, where large areas will be irrigated. These projects are included in three protocols signed between the two countries in Moscow at the end of a meeting of the USSR-Mozambique joint government commission. The Mozambican delegation was headed by Dr Mario Machungo, minister of planning.

DPRK Military Attache on Strengthening Ties

MB191818 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] Brigadier Pak Song-ha, the DPRK's military attache to Mozambique, reaffirmed in Maputo today the desire to

strengthen the already existing links of friendship and cooperation between our country and the DPRK in the military and economic fields. Brig Pak Song-ha was speaking at a press conference on the occasion of the celebrations marking the anniversary of the creation of the Korean People's Armed Forces, which will be held on 25 April. The military attache also spoke of the role played by the Korean Army in the building of socialism and reunification of Korea.

NAMIBIA

Administrator General on Negotiations With MPC

MB231517 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] The administrator general of South-West Africa, Dr Willie van Niekerk, says South Africa believes that the Multiparty Conference represents a meaningful section of the inhabitants of South-West Africa.

Interviewed by Radio South-West Africa, Dr van Niekerk confirmed that in future South Africa would negotiate with the MPC alone concerning the future of the territory, but added that parties outside the MPC would be able to negotiate with the transitional government at any time.

Meanwhile, the office of the administrator general has announced that a senior South African legal adviser has arrived in Windhoek to assist in the finalization of the draft legislation to establish the transitional government.

Commentary Marks SWAPO's 25th Anniversary

MB201227 Harare Voice of Namibia in English 1900 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] Today, 19 April, marks another important milestone in the history of the Namibian liberation struggle. It is the 25th anniversary of the founding of SWAPO, a vanguard movement of the national liberation struggle in Namibia. It is exactly 25 years ago that the long-suffering and oppressed people of Namibia, who had endured the brutal imperial German colonialism and the successive Boer repressive occupation, made a historic and momentous decision to come together and form one mighty political organization that would represent them and fight for their rights and freedom. Over the last 25 years, SWAPO has matured. It has been able to put the lofty aims and objectives of its founders into practice, despite the many obstacles the enemy has placed in its way. Under the banner of national liberation, SWAPO has made impressive strides towards the unification and mobilization of the Namibian people by heightening their level of national and political consciousness. It has projected such consciousness into deeds by bringing the masses of our people into disciplined, coordinated, and sustained anticolonial action. Armed with the ideological weapon of national liberation and social emancipation, the people of Namibia have been able, under the leadership of SWAPO, to make great strides towards freedom.

It has also organized and consolidated national resistance against racist South Africa's various apparatus of physical coersion. These are the army, police, courts, prisons, and so on. It has furthermore rendered Pretoria's instrument of ideological difference ineffective. Today, SWAPO's popularity inside Namibia is unchallengeable and the South African racist rulers and their puppets are aware of this to their cost. Many organizations in Namibia have opted to join SWAPO as a true organization for national salvation and liberation. Thus, in the last 25 years the foundation of the racist South African rule of oppression and exploitation has been shaken and thrown into a state of general crisis. The protracted war of liberation in Namibia has resulted in the serious demoralization of the South African military rulers in both Namibia and South Africa. The actual political, financial, and military problems, which the SWAPO-led struggle has imposed on the colonial system in our country, has forced the racist regime to publicly admit that it could no longer contain the advance of the armed liberation struggle in Namibia and that the price of its colonial domination has now decisively outstripped the benefits for Pretoria.

The 25 years of SWAPO-led liberation struggle in Namibia have not been in vain. The Boers have already admitted their defeat by SWAPO on both political and military fronts. The racist troops in Namibia have failed to reverse the tide of history, and they are now on the retreat. They have lost the war, and it is just a matter of time before Namibia will be free. The president of SWAPO, Comrade Sam Nujoma, recently warned the Pretoria regime to surrender Namibia to the Namibian people before it is too late. During the past 25 years, SWAPO has managed to convince the entire world community to support its national liberation cause in Namibia and to isolate the apartheid colonial regime of South Africa. In other words, SWAPO has scored tremendous successes on both political and diplomatic fronts at home and abroad in its 25 years of existence.

The only obstacle SWAPO faces today in its struggle to free Namibia is racist South Africa's Western allies, who persist in supporting Pretoria in her belligerent ambition to remain in Namibia for as long as possible. As the president of SWAPO, Comrade Sam Nujoma, pointed out earlier this year, certain powers, such as the United States, persist in their support of the South African regime in ensuring that the terms of the UN Security Council Resolution 435 will never be implemented. In spite of this, said Comrade Nujoma, under the leadership of SWAPO, which is held in the highest esteem by the masses of Namibia, the country will be freed from foreign exploitation and a society which does not recognize any form of racial, religious, and ethnic prefudice will be built.

Therefore, in commemorating the 25th year of founding of our national liberation movement, SWAPO, all the Namibian patriots are called upon to be vigilant and identify the [illegible] enemies of the nation and to unite against them. The people of Namibia must not believe the illusion that South Africa has any intention of allowing Namibians to determine their own future. This can only be achieved through a unified, dedicated effort to overthrow the regime, which has consistently prevaricated and deliberately tried to encourage disunity among the Namibian people.

SWAPO is calling upon all Namibian patriots to totally reject racist South Africa's planned puppet arrangements in the country. The people of Namibia must refuse to be conscripted into the corrupt South African Army, because this is merely a means of setting one countryman against his fellow. Instead of allowing themselves to be blinkered and hoodwinked into this disloyal course of action, all Namibian patriots must join SWAPO in fighting for genuine freedom and independence. It is clear that even the Pretoria rulers cannot do anything to change the fact that SWAPO is indeed the authentic expression of the wishes and aspirations of the oppressed Namibian people and that SWAPO exercises enormous influence over the thoughts and actions of the broad majority of the people of our country.

Finally, SWAPO wishes to reiterate its readiness to proceed immediately with the implementation of Resolution 435, beginning with a cease-fire. However, in the absence of South Africa's readiness to do likewise, the Namibian people have no choice but to continue to intensify their political, diplomatic, and armed struggle in order to compel the racist regime to heed the fact Namibia's independence issue can neither be pushed aside nor settled without SWAPO's leading participation and the United Nations involvement. The struggle continues!

SOUTH AFRICA

Botha Criticizes 'Radicals,' UDF in Parliament

MB231350 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1341 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] House of Delegates, April 23, SAPA — Leftist radical forces making their unreasonable demand were being instigated by forces not having the prosperity and stability of the country at heart, the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, said today.

It would be "wrong and disastrous" to put white South Africans' backs to the wall by creating the impression that only their abdication would bring satisfaction, he told members of the House of Delegates during committee stage debate on his budget vote.

As he had done in the Houses of Assembly and representatives during the past week when his vote was debated, Mr Botha outlined the current security threats to South Africa, singling out the United Democratic Front [UDF], whose aim he said it was to "mobilise the masses and incite them towards confrontation with the authorities".

"They hope in this way to create a spiral of increasing violence which will culminate in revolution."

It had become particularly clear the UDF had become an internal extension of the banned African National Congress and the SA Communist Party.

"Leftist radical forces make their unreasonable demands. They are being instigated by forces not having the prosperity and stability of our country at heart. This country of ours can only be properly developed and made a peaceful home for its different peoples if the principles of minority rights and diversity are accepted," Mr Botha said.

The government was going out of its way to deal with the involved problems in a responsible way, and was also determined to reject right-wing radicals. "But I must sound a word of warning today.

"The majority of white South Africans have no other country to call their own. We did not come to South Africa to exploit it ... most of us have been here for centuries and as a matter of fact we contributed a fair share in developing it. We are prepared to cooperate with other minority groups — whether they are coloureds, South African Indians, or black population groups — to develop the economic, cultural and political life of our country. That is why I am pleading for a system of cooperative coexistence," Mr Botha said.

Under such a system, they were prepared to do away with discrimination and "we have advanced very far already".

It was mainly the contribution of white South Africans which had liberated the country from colonialism and, afterwards, they had started broadening democracy in South Africa "with the result that millions who had no vote under the colonial system have it today," the president said.

Under the leadership of whites, and with the cooperation of other population groups, South Africa had been developed economically and militarily to its present stage as a regional power in southern Africa. "We achieved all this by way of evolutionary steps. We can do so in the future if demands do not become the echo of our enemies."

It should be remembered that people got the history they deserved. "If we work for orderly government, economic stability and civilised values — we will achieve it, but if we encourage chaos, we will reap chaos," Mr Botha said.

U.S. Envoy, Vice Minister Discuss Disinvestment

MB240609 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 24 Apr 85

[Text] The American ambassador to South Africa, Mr Herman Nickel, says healthy employment practices and service conditions for black workers in South Africa are more important than the withdrawal of investments.

Speaking on an SABC television program Mr Nickel said a disinvestment campaign against the country would only lead to greater unemployment.

The deputy minister of foreign affairs, Mr Louis Nel, said in the same program that South Africa had already begun to counteract the disinvestment campaign, with the cooperation of the private sector. He said that, although he did not wish to give more details about this, it was not in the interests of the South African economy to sit passively watching the disinvestment campaign being waged. Another participant in the program, Mr Wim Holters, said possible trade sanctions against South Africa could be fought by, among other things, a different strategy concerning

South Africa's export policy. Mr Holters, who is the managing director of the South African Foreign Trade Organization, pointed out that alternative markets to South Africa's usual export destinations were already being utilized.

RAND DAILY on Botha's Step Toward 'Federalism'
MB231015 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 23 Apr 85 p 8

[By Patrick Laurence, political editor]

[Text] President P.W. Botha may have taken a first hesistant step toward a federal solution of South Africa's problems with his declaration in parliament that he was no longer committed to the policy of dispossessing blacks of South African citizenship when their designated "homelands" attain independence.

His announcement coincided with an invitation to opposition parties to serve on the special cabinet committee examining how to meet the political aspirations of blacks living permanently outside their assigned "homelands."

The invitation was quickly accepted by the leader of the opposition in the white chamber, Dr Frederik Van Zyl Slabbert, whose Progressive Federal Party is strongly committed to a federalism. It was similarly accepted by the tiny New Republic Party, whose policy partially embraces federalism.

Significantly, the invitation was spurned by Dr Andries Treurnicht's ultra-rightist Conservative Party, which, as the heir of the Verwoerdian tradition of complete political separation between the races, is hostile to federalism as a form of racial power sharing.

The upshot is that the inclination towards federalism in the special cabinet committee will be boosted by the participation of the PFP and the NRP without being countered by the influence of the CP.

Officially, of course, President Botha is committed to the formation of a confederation between South Africa and the "black homelands," all 10 of which are destined to become nominally independent in terms of the original blueprint drawn up by the high priest of "grand apartheid", Dr Hendrik Verwoerd.

But confederation per definition means an association between seperate sovereign states, each with their own citizenship. Mr Botha's statement, with its inference of a common citizenship for all South Africans, is clearly inimical to confederation.

Political re-ordering of relations between dominant whites and subordinate blacks within the framework of a common citizenship points towards a form of power-sharing within a single state, however much the ruling National Party may for political reasons try to camouflage that.

The NP itself acknowledged in a 1982 statement there can only be one central government for each territorial unit. As blacks living permanently outside their supposed "homelands" occupy the same territorial unit as whites, coloureds and Indians, they can, in terms of the NP's stated position, only be accommodated within government for that territory.

Given the NP's fear of black majority rule within a tightly centralised state, restructing is likely to take place on a loosely linked federal model rather than within a unitary paradigm.

Two key factors appear to have impelled Mr Botha to take a guarded step away from confederation to federation: the collapse, under the pressure of rebellion in the townships, of black local authorities; and the adamant refusal of several key "black homelands" including KwaZulu with a resident population of 4-million to accept Pretoria's offer of independence.

Established in 1983 under the Black Local Authorities Act, the new black township councils in white-designated South Africa were meant to serve as partial compensation of blacks for their exclusion from the new triracial parliament for whites, coloureds and Indians.

But, under relentless popular pressure in the townships, they have all but disintegrated. According to the latest official count, more than 150 councillors have resigned, several have been brutally murdered by black mobs. Of the 34 councils introduced in 1983, only five are still functioning according to the Urban Foundation.

As long as blacks are excluded from participation in central government, black local authorities will lack credibility and viability. Hence the need for change at the top of the political pyramid to provide a place for blacks and, thereby, to help bring an end to the ongoing rebellion in the townships.

The minister of co-operation and development, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, made just that point in an interview in *RAPPORT* at the weekend, in which he re-stressed that blacks will have to be given a say at all levels in decision-making affecting them.

The refusal of leaders of several key non-independent "homelands" to accept independence has confronted Mr Botha with an impasse in his quest to establish a confederation. Of these leaders, the most important is Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu. His followers account for a quarter of South Africa's of 24 million blacks.

But even leaders of the nominally independent "homelands" have expressed opposition to the confederation.

President Lucas Mangope of Bophuthatswana has advocated the creation of a South African federation as the way to overcome the South Africa's problems.

Transkei's President Kaiser Matanzima is a signatory to a declaration by the South African Federal Union, an alliance of "homelands" opposed to apartheid.

The declaration set as its primary goal re-unification along federal lines between South Africa and its putatively independent homelands.

Chief Buthelezi, who heads the powerful Inkatha movement, has declared that he is prepared to accept a non-racial federation as

a compromise solution between black hopes for, and white fears of, a strongly centralised state based on universal adult suffrage.

Significantly, Chief Buthelezi and President Botha re-established man-to-man contact in January after a hiatus of five years.

Their meeting should be seen in the context of the meeting in Johannesburg at the weekend between the Inkatha Youth Brigade and the Afrikaanse Studente-bond, a pro-government student union.

These developments have taken place amid reports that the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning is re-appraising the three-year-old Buthelezi Commission Report. The reports have been confirmed unofficially.

Published in 1982, the report recommended a form of power sharing between black and white in the KwaZulu-Natal region. Originally it was rejected by Mr Botha's administration. Now, however, it is under reconsideration.

Of equal relevance is a recently largely unpublicised meeting in Cape Town between Mr Botha's chief constitutional archtect, Mr Chris Heunis, and Chief Buthelezi. As minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Heunis, is chairman of the special cabinet committee investigating how to fulfil black aspirations.

As former academics concluded in a recent analysis of the shift toward federation: "There is evidence that Natal-KwaZulu is being seen by many reformers as the laboratory for (new) units of representation appropriate to the second tier within a federalist scheme.

Commentary on UN Resolution, Namibian Plan
MB181905 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Station commentary: "South-West Africa and Resolution 435"]

[Text] There is evidently some confusion among certain government ministers in the West about South Africa's attitude to Resolution 435, the resolution of the UN Security Council which lays down procedures for South-West Africa to become independent.

The British foreign minister concerned with African affairs, Mr Malcolm Rifkind, has just expressed the hope that South Africa will accept Resolution 435. He made the remark when commenting on plans for the introduction of an internal central governing authority in South-West Africa.

Mr Rifkind's concern is misplaced. He has (?no need to) hope for acceptance of resolution 435. In fact, South Africa accepted resolution 435 more than 5 years ago and government spokesmen have repeatedly reaffirmed the commitment to the implementation of the resolution since then. It has been pointed out repeatedly that the only remaining obstacle to implementation of this resolution is the continued presence of Cuban troops in Angola, making free and fair elections impossible.

Until now, conditions in the north of South-West Africa have been such that it has not been possible to hold free and fair elections. This is because of SWAPO's continued campaign of terrorism and intimidation against the people waged by terrorists from bases in Angola. So far, SWAPO has not been prepared to give up its terrorist campaign and take part in a peaceful process to achieve the conditions for independence. It has been able to maintain that campaign because of assistance it is receiving in Angola.

For SWAPO to give up terrorism it is necessary for the Cuban troops to be withdrawn. Until agreement is reached on that it is not going to be possible to establish conditions for free and fair elections in South-West Africa as laid down by Resolution 435.

Spokesman Denies SADF Involved in Mozambique
MB210720 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 21 Apr 85

[Text] A senior spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs says there is no truth in the report that members of the South African Defense Force or police are to be involved in defending power lines and railways in Mozambique against rebel attacks.

He was commenting on a claim by the Mozambican Resistance Movement, RENAMO, that the 4,000-strong South African Buffalo Battalion was stationed on the Mozambican border awaiting a formal request for assistance from Maputo.

The spokesman said that, without wishing to become involved in a public debate with RENAMO, he was obliged to state clearly that it was not the government's policy that South African forces become involved in Mozambique.

Violence Erupts in Township in Johannesburg
MB241201 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1152 GMT 24 Apr 85

[Text] Johannesburg, April 24, SAPA — Violence erupted in Johannesburg's Alexandra Township today as large numbers of school pupils went on the rampage after a march on the local police station was dispersed by riot police.

About 150 placard-carrying youths marched from the Minerva High School towards the police station.

They were turned back by the SAP and on their way back to Alexandra, they stoned shops, a car was burnt out in first avenue, a butchery was stoned and damaged in second avenue and in Vasco da Gama street factories were stoned.

At a garage in the area, a car was set alight and an attempt was made to set petrol tanks alight. Police dispersed the youths in Sixth Avenue. According to a spokesman for the Alexandra town council, police did not use any weapons in their operation.

Brigadier J.R.P. Bekker, divisional commissioner of police on the Witwatersrand, said today's violence was part of a methodic but apparently motiveless campaign of terror in the township.

Sporadic incidents of violence in the area had been reported to the police for several weeks and numerous confrontations had taken place.

He confirmed that incidents of stone-throwing had been reported from the area today but said no reports of injuries had been received.

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Urges Increased Pressure Against RSA

MB231335 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] President Kaunda, in another development, has said Zambia will join all those calling for increased pressure against South Africa, including imposition of economic sanctions in the absense of the Botha regime's willingness to negotiate a change.

Dr Kaunda, who was officially opening the third Zambia Defense Force Participatory Democracy Seminar at Mulungushi Hall today, said Zambia did not appreciate the arguments that economic sanctions would hurt the black people of South Africa and neighboring states more, but were ready for that because they had no alternative. The president warned of violent explosion not only in South Africa, but in the whole region, in which many lives would be lost if the apartheid problem is not solved. He said Zambia should condemn South Africa for her [word indistinct] decision of the so-called internal interim administration in Namibia which is null and void.

The opening ceremony was attended by Party Secretary General Humphrey Mulemba, Prime Minister Nalumino Mundia, Secretary of State for Defense and Security Grey Zulu, and several other senior party and government officials.

Kaunda Urges South Africa To Accept ANC

MB231910 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1238 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] Johannesburg, April 23, SAPA — President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia predicts there will be a "violent explosion" in South Africa within two years.

In an interview with Johannesburg's *FINANCIAL MAIL*, Dr Kaunda was asked how he viewed the present black unrest in South Africa. He answered: "I hate to say this, but I cannot see what is taking place ... in any other way than that this is the beginning of sad things to come in SA. I wish I could see things differently. As far back back as 1972 I predicted a violent explosion for SA in 15 years. There are only two of those 15 years left before a bad explosion will take place."

He stressed it was not something he wanted to see happen and "I pray hard that it does not happen." However, he recalled predictions he made about Angola, Mozambique and Zimbabwe had come true.

"I am not a prophet, but I am a praying man; I believe in God. I can't see him allowing that situation (in South Africa) to go on. I can't see it happening any other way, unless of course the four million white Africans — not Afrikaaners, Africans — change their stance and accept that, as Africans, they are part and parcel of the human family that found homes in their common country."

Asked if he thought there was still time to change or if he saw the present troubles as the final revolution before majority rule, Dr Kaunda said he could not "see it any other way."

He said: "I have been urging the SA leaders: Please talk to the African National Congress; please accept that the ANC is the mouthpiece of by far the greatest majority of African people. That is the first hurdle the four million white South Africans must get over. The second is to release Nelson Mandela without conditions and begin talking to him. That might just give us the opportunity, the real chance — the one and only chance, as I see things — to save this explosion; an explosion which, by the way, will envelop the whole region.

"Can we save ourselves form that tragedy? Much depends on what the ... white Africans of SA decide to do in the next six, 12 months — no more than 24 months. No more. In short, what I am saying is: This is the beginning. Whether you can arrest the tide, I don't know."

Dr Kaunda said the South African minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, had misunderstood when saying recently that he (Dr Kaunda) "apparantly want the unconditional capitulation of government to the ANC."

Dr Kaunda said he was not saying white Africans should capitulate but that "we should change the present order as peacefully as possible. It is sharing of power that I am talking about, not capitulation. Capitulation may lead the four million whites to begin acting as guerrillas. We don't want that to happen."

He said: "God has many ways of doing things. No-one is asking president Botha or Foreign Minister Botha to surrender power. We are saying: Share it, and share it genuinely. Because if you try to make some artificial barriers, those will break."

Asked if his "bottom line" on SA meant he would accept nothing less than a full one man, one vote system immediately, Dr Kaunda said it was not for him to say. "It is for the government of SA to release Nelson Mandela and all others who are today detained for political reasons and begin talking to them. And what comes out of those talks is what you have to follow. No one can impose that on you from outside.

"It is for you people to get together: The Mandelas, the Tambos, the Bothas, the Malans and all others. But we are saying in very clear terms: You don't have much time left. You must be a nation in a hurry. If you don't, that explosion is coming. So let my colleagues please not misunderstand me. I mean well for all 30 million people of SA. To me, they are all simply human

beings who have failed to find a way to live together in peace — and not in pieces."

Asked if he thought the recent offer to Mandela was meaningless, Dr Kaunda said: "A weak Nelson Mandela is of no use to Mr Botha, to me, or anybody else. And if Mandela agrees to get out of prison on condition that he renounces violence, you are saying he should come out as a political vegetable. Useless."

Dr Kaunda said no sensible person doubts that the problem of change in South Africa "is a very, very difficult situation and that it needs to be handled with great care and tact. But I know of no-one in SA history who has been as strongly placed as the present president. One, because his thinking is clear on the issue, as I see it. Two, he is sincere. Three, he has been minister of defence. I believe by far the greatest majority of the SA army trusts him."

Dr Kaunda said of Mr Botha: "I asked whether he has sufficient courage to see these things through. The things he has done so far show that my fourth point is equally positive. He has courage; he has done some courageous things so far. But he needs more than that."

On his call for economic sanctions to be imposed on South Africa, Dr Kaunda said even as he was calling for it he was aware that Zambia would suffer a lot.

"The question we have to ask ourselves is: Which is better, economic sanctions or a violent change of things in SA? In our opinion, sanctions would bring to the fore the problems of apartheid within SA itself more than anything else. The only other way is violence, which will leave hundreds of thousands of people dead, black and white.

Dr Kaunda said: "If you say President Botha needs time to change, you have to blame his predecessors, because now we do not have that time. It is no longer the decision of the white voters; It is now the decision of the black majority that is involved here. And the only thing they have is that they are hungry, they have no work, they are neglected, they are oppressed. Do you think they are going to sit down like Lazarus at the rich man's table and wait indefinitely? No way. I am not being harsh with my white brothers and sisters. I want to bring home the problems that we face together in this region. But they have got to help us; we have no time for a white voter to change his mind on these issues."

Dr Kaunda said he was insisting on the release of Mandela as there will then be "someone responsible, someone who is likely to carry by far the greatest majority of African opinion. If he could be released now, the African peopple will say: Ah, he is going to speak. Lets wait. It will be a psychological thing. That is the surest way of buying a little time. So the first thing is the release of Nelson Mandela, talk to the ANC through him and then lets see what heppens, what follows. But you've got to have a begnning to stem this black anger in the African masses. The SA Government cannot work through those councillors who are being jeered at every moment they come out. Now they've got to be protected by policemen 24 hours a day. It is incredible."

Vietnamese Envoy Calls for Closer Cooperation

MB200653 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 20 Apr 85

[Text] Vietnam's ambassador to Zambia, Mr Nguyen Huynh, has called for closer cooperation between his country and Zambia in agriculture and medicine. Speaking in an interview with the press at his Intercontinental Hotel room, Mr Huynh said his government could help Zambia in manpower training in these fields.

Mr Huynh, who presented his credentials to President Kaunda on Thursday, noted that currently the two countries had limited opportunities for cooperation and trade, but the need for cooperation in technical and professional levels could be exploited.

The ambassador is based in Mozambique.

ZIMBABWE

Minister Notes Discrepancies in Voters' Roll

MB240702 Harare Domestic Service in English
0400 GMT 24 Apr 85

[Text] The government has uncovered discrepancies in the common voters' roll involving about 200,000 additional names, resulting from double or multiple registration. The minister of justice, legal, and parliamentary affairs, Comrade Eddison Zvobgo, said the discrepancies have reduced the total (?poll) figure from about 3.1 million to about 2.9 million registered voters.

Comrade Zvobgo assured the public that the government does not suspect any rigging as a result of the anomalies. He attributed the discrepancies to a computerized system which has not been used before. The minister said each polling station would be equipped with an infrared black indelible ink detector, similar to the ones used at commercial banks to detect people trying to vote twice.

Comrade Zvobgo added that postal voting would be reserved exclusively for personnel in diplomatic missions abroad, Army and Air Force, and police personnel absent because of national duties.